GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
JUN 18 1900

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | Volume XXVIII. No. 336. | CHICAGO, JUNE 16, 1900. | 10 cts. a copy. $2. a year. | FINE ARTS BUILDING. Rooms 610-620-631.

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS

OUR NATIVE TREES and How to Identify Them

By HARRIET L. KEELER. With 178 full-page plates from photographs, and 162 text-drawings. Crown 8vo, $2.00 *net*.

Technically accurate, Miss Keeler's book is designed for popular use in the identification of the forest trees of Northeastern America, and in the study of their habits and peculiarities. The apparatus of the book is so full and so varied that the lover of nature will find it an indispensable companion. It is not a dry, technical manual, but has a high literary quality. It is copiously, richly, and helpfully illustrated.

"The illustrations in this volume are worthy of special commendation."—*The Outlook*.

WITH 48 COLORED PLATES AND NEW BLACK-AND-WHITE DRAWINGS. ENLARGED, REWRITTEN, AND ENTIRELY RESET.

HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS

A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA. With 48 full-page colored plates by ELSIE LOUISE SHAW, and 110 full-page illustrations by MARION SATTERLEE. *60th Thousand*. Crown 8vo, $2.00 *net*.

"No popular work on botany has ever achieved such universal and deserved popularity as this volume of Mrs. Dana's. To those who love wild flowers it has proved a treasure, and with the additions now made it will be of yet greater value. One of the specially valuable features of the book is that it gives the common or popular name of the plants and flowers as well as the scientific terms."—*Boston Transcript*.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

HOW TO KNOW THE FERNS

A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of our Native Ferns. By FRANCES THEODORA PARSONS (Mrs. Dana). With 144 full-page illustrations, and 6 full-page illustrations from photographs. Crown 8vo, $1.50 *net*.

CHOPIN: THE MAN AND HIS MUSIC

By JAMES HUNEKER, author of "Mezzotints in Modern Music." With portrait. 12mo, $2.00.

"Many of those who read Mr. Huneker's chapter on 'The Greater Chopin' in his diverting and suggestive volume entitled 'Mezzotints in Modern Music' must have hoped that he might find time and inclination to write a whole volume on that composer, who has gradually come to hold in the piano world the same commanding position that Wagner does in the field of opera. The hoped-for volume is now in existence and will at once take its place in the front rank of books on this subject."—*The Nation*.

THE WAYS OF MEN

By ELIOT GREGORY, author of "Worldly Ways and By-Ways. 12mo, $1.50.

"Mr. Eliot Gregory, who won his first fame under the pseudonym of 'An Idler,' is master of an agreeable style, of a happy turn in epigram, and a gentle but effective irony. Further, he possesses the gracious urbanity that comes from travel and observation—from contact with many men of many climes. These good qualities are all apparent in his latest book, 'The Ways of Men.'"—*New York Herald*.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS : : PUBLISHERS

JUST READY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BOOK ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

LONDON TO LADYSMITH

VIA PRETORIA.

By WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL,

Special Correspondent of the "Morning Post" in South Africa, author of "The River War," etc. With 3 Folding Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo, 508 pages, $1.50.

This book is the outcome of Mr. Churchill's experiences as a special correspondent with the British armies in South Africa from the early days of the war until the relief of Ladysmith; and includes the story of the fight in the armored train, Mr. Churchill's detention at Pretoria as a prisoner of war, his escape and subsequent service with the Natal army. There are several maps throwing light on the operations and various plans, among them one of the States Model Schools in Pretoria where the British prisoners were confined.

MR. WEYMAN'S NEW ROMANCE:

SOPHIA

A Romance of the Time of George II. By STANLEY J. WEYMAN. With 12 illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, ornamental, $1.50.

"Mr. Weyman's new romance illustrates the types and manners of fashionable London society in the year 1742. In everything that means the revival of an historical atmosphere it is skilful, and, on the whole, just. The characters also are well realized. . . . 'Sophia' is a decidedly interesting novel. . . . The tale moves swiftly, hurrying on from the town to the heath, from hatred to love, from imprisonment on bread and water to diamonds . . . and a dozen other things. Sophia, the heroine, is a bundle of girlish foolishness and charms. 'Sophia,' the book, is a bundle of more or less extraordinary episodes woven into a story in the most beguiling manner."—*New York Tribune.*

"'Sophia' contains, in its earlier part, a series of incidents that is, we believe, the most ingenious yet planned by its author. . . . The adventure develops and grows, the tension increases with each page, to such an extent that the hackneyed adjective 'breathless' finds an appropriate place. None, not even the most hardened and omnivorous novel reader, can follow the adventures of Sophia, her brother, Sir Hervey Coke, the adventuress, and the Irishman with many aliases, without being carried along by it at top speed until the end is reached, and Sir Hervey reveals himself a knight in laced coat and silken stockings."—*Mail and Express* (New York).

ELISSA;

Or, THE DOOM OF ZIMBABWE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD. With 13 illustrations. Crown 8vo, $1.25.

In "Elissa" Mr. Haggard takes his readers to the Phœnician city in South Central Africa, the mysterious ruins of which have been the subject of so much speculation and research in the recent past. How it happened that a trading town, protected by vast fortifications and adorned with many temples dedicated to the gods of the Sidonians, was built by civilized men in the heart of Africa may not be accurately known, but there is ample room for speculation as to the life of the ancient city, and in this romance the author has tried to picture incidents such as might have accompanied the first extinction of Zimbabwe.

GOVERNMENT;

Or, HUMAN EVOLUTION—Justice.

By EDMOND KELLY, M.A., F.G.S., sometime Lecturer on Municipal Government at Columbia University, in the City of New York, author of "Evolution and Effort." Crown 8vo, $1.50.

"This book is an attempt to discuss the issues which stand at the foundation of all political discussions, and to come to some definite conclusions regarding them."

STONEWALL JACKSON

AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

By Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. HENDERSON, Professor of Military Art and History, the Staff College; Author of the "Battle of Spicheren," "The Campaigns of Fredericksburg," etc. With 2 portraits and 33 maps and plans. With an Introduction by Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount WOLSELEY, K.P., G.C.M.G., etc., Commander-in-Chief. *New and Cheaper Edition.* 2 vols., crown 8vo, $4.00.

AMERICA'S WORKING PEOPLE.

By CHARLES B. SPAHR. Reprinted, with Corrections, from *The Outlook* (New York). Crown 8vo, $1.25.

CONTENTS:—I. A Typical Primitive Community.—II. The Old Factory Towns in New England.—III. The New Factory Towns of the South.—IV. The Negro as an Industrial Factor.—V. The Negro as a Citizen.—VI. The Coal Mines of Pennsylvania.—VII. The Iron Centres.—VIII. The Trades-Union Movement in Chicago.—IX. The Mormons.—X. The Northern Farm.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., 91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LITTLE, BROWN, & COMPANY'S
NEW FICTION.

SIXTH EDITION.

FROM KINGDOM TO COLONY.

By MARY DEVEREUX. Illustrated by HENRY SANDHAM. 12mo, $1.50.

"We had not proceeded far into the story before we found ourselves deeply absorbed in it, not only because of the rapid movement of the plot, but also because of the delicate and subtle grace of style. . . . The author's success is distinctly marked."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THIRD EDITION.

A DREAM OF A THRONE.

The Story of a Mexican Revolt. By CHARLES F. EMBREE. Illus. by HENRY SANDHAM. 12mo, $1.50.

"A strong dramatic story of revolt against the Mexican Republic, led by a descendant of one of the Aztec kings. A field hitherto very little cultivated is entered. . . . A powerful story of war and love, with constantly changing movement, strong color, and striking effects."—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS.

By HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ, Author of "QUO VADIS."

Authorized and Unabridged Translation from the Polish by JEREMIAH CURTIN.

Two Vols., Crown 8vo, Cloth; Price, $2.00. Vol. I. (*Seventh Thousand*), **Price, $1.00. Vol. II.** (*Now Ready*), **Price, $1.00.**

This powerful historical romance, the latest work of this great author, is now issued complete in two volumes by special arrangement with Sienkiewicz, including maps, an historical note by the translator, and a portrait of Sienkiewicz and Jeremiah Curtin, from a photograph recently taken at Warsaw. Mr. Curtin's translation is the only complete one, and is imbued with the spirit and faithfulness to the original which distinguished his translations of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," etc., and which caused Sienkiewicz to give him the sole authority to translate his books.

"Of enthralling interest. It is certain that 'The Knights of the Cross' will evoke quite as much enthusiasm as did the earlier works by the same author."—*The Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"It seems superior even to 'Quo Vadis' in strength and realism."—*The Churchman.*

"Equals in force, variety, and tremendous exposition of primitive passions his famous Polish 'trilogy'—'With Fire and Sword,' 'The Deluge,' and 'Pan Michael.' . . . The story, once fairly entered upon, holds the attention relentlessly."—*The Outlook.*

CURRITA, COUNTESS OF ALBORNOZ.

A Novel of Madrid Society. By LUIS COLOMA. Translated from the Spanish by ESTELLE HUYCK ATTWELL. 12mo, $1.50.

"Its pages teem with evidences of a close study of men and women. The plot is ingenious and the complications are numerous and absorbing. . . . An uncommonly interesting book."—*New York Times.*

THE PARSONAGE PORCH.

Seven Stories from the Note Book of a Clergyman. By BRADLEY GILMAN, author of "The Kingdom of Coins," etc. 16mo, $1.00.

"A very sweet, restful, and companionable book."—WILLIAM WINTER.
"Arouses our interest and holds it to the end."—*Book-Buyer.*

FOR THE QUEEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By CARYL DAVIS HASKINS. 16mo, $1.00.

"Thoroughly readable short stories. . . . The author has a fine imagination and a light picturesque style, and he fills his stories with stirring incident."—*Philadelphia North American.*

TALES FOR CHRISTMAS, AND OTHER SEASONS.

By FRANÇOIS COPPÉE. Translated by MYRTA LEONORA JONES. 16mo, $1.00.

EMPRESS OCTAVIA.

A Romance of the Court of Nero. By WILHELM WALLOTH. Translated by MARY J. SAFFORD. 12mo, $1.50.

TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS.

With Notes on Other Parts of Central and South America. By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, $2.50.

PROPHETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Carlyle, Ruskin, and Tolstoï. By MAY ALDEN WARD, author of "Dante," "Petrarch," "Old Colony Days," etc. With portraits. 16mo, 75 cents.

"Seldom have we seen so much depth of comprehension, good sense, and simplicity of statement combined."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., Publishers, 254 Washington St., Boston.

The Macmillan Company's New Books.

Useful Summer Reading if you would Vote Intelligently.

AN OUTLINE OF POLITICAL GROWTH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By EDMUND HAMILTON SEARS, A.M., Principal of Mary Institute, St. Louis. 8vo, cloth, $3.00 *net.*

Astonishing as has been the scientific stride of the closing century, the immense successes in Art and Literature, etc., all of them are equalled if not surpassed by political development during the same time; even this outline is profoundly interesting.

THE CITIZEN'S LIBRARY OF ECONOMY, POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY.

Send for a circular.

Under the general editorship of RICHARD T. ELY, Ph.D., LL.D., Director of the School of Economics and Political Science and History; Professor of Political Economy at the University of Wisconsin.

11 Volumes ready: Each, $1.25.

ECONOMIC CRISES. By EDWARD D. JONES, Asst. Prof. Economics and Comm'l Geography, Univ. of Wis.

MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS. By RICHARD T. ELY.

THE ECONOMICS OF DISTRIBUTION. By JOHN A. HOBSON.

OUTLINES OF ECONOMICS. By RICHARD T. ELY.

WORLD POLITICS. By PAUL S. REINSCH.

"That admirable plan . . . whereby the student of these sciences is supplied with the latest fruits of investigation by competent scholars."—*Times-Herald* (Chicago).

Fancy being able to put into your pocket — to consult when you please — just the articles you need from a great cyclopedia — illustrated, complete, in every way up to date, and to be kept so with the minimum of expense — by taking your choice of

THE TEMPLE INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPEDIC PRIMERS.

Cloth, 16mo, each 40 cents *net.*

Build a *Cyclopedia to meet your individual needs* and save expense and bulk by omitting articles you do not need.

Just Ready. **SOUTH AFRICA.** By W. BASIL WORSFOLD, author of "The Redemption of Egypt," etc.

THE HISTORY OF LANGUAGE. By HENRY SWEET, M.A.

A HISTORY OF POLITICS By Prof. E. JENKS, Oxford.

THE GREEK DRAMA. By LIONEL D. BARNETT, M.A.

THE CIVILIZATION OF INDIA. By ROMESH C. DUTT, C.I.E.

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. By the Very Rev. H. D. M. SPENCE.

ETHNOLOGY. By Dr. MICHAEL HABERLANDT. Translated by J. H. LOEWE.

DANTE. By EDMUND G. GARDNER, M.A.

ROMAN HISTORY. By Dr. JULIUS KOCH.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE. By Dr. ALEX. HILL, Cambridge.

Lighter Reading for the Summer Holidays.

VOICES IN THE NIGHT. By FLORA ANNIE STEEL. Cloth, $1.50.

The *Tribune, Sun, Evening Post*, etc., agree that Mrs. Steel's books contain "the best description of life in India that has yet been written." *Send for a circular of this and others by the same author. Uniform Edition.* Each, cloth, $1.50.

Twelve editions of the following were needed within four months, in this country alone:

ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS.

A TALE OF THE MUTINY.

"There is a weird charm and fascination about Mrs. Steel's stories." — BOSTON ADVERTISER.

A FRIEND OF CÆSAR.

By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS. A TALE OF THE FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. Cloth, $1.50.

None the less an aid to the student of the life and literature of the age of Cæsar for being a remarkably lifelike, vivid story with a thrilling plot, altogether intensely absorbing.

By JAMES NEWTON BASKETT.

AS THE LIGHT LED.

Just Ready. Cloth, $1.50.

A story of the "sixties," when that part of Missouri was deeply stirred by bitter sectarian disputes.

AT YOU-ALL'S HOUSE.

A MISSOURI NATURE STORY. Cloth, $1.50.

"Out of the common track of American fiction, and to be highly recommended."—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

THE BANKER AND THE BEAR.

A STORY OF A CORNER IN LARD. By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER. Cloth, $1.50.

A remarkably vivid and forceful picture of the possibilities of the stock market by one of the authors of MERWIN-WEBSTER'S "The Short Line War." No city is named, but frequenters of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce will recognize the scenes around which the action of the story centres.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 336. JUNE 16, 1900. *Vol. XXVIII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON 457

A STUDY IN BENEVOLENCE. *W. E. Simonds* . 459

THE STAGE-COACH THEORY OF COLLEGE MANAGEMENT 461

SCHOULER'S HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. *Francis Wayland Shepardson* 461

HISTORY OF MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS. *James Westfall Thompson* 463

POMPEII RESTORED. *F. W. Shipley* 465

STORIES OF THE THOMPSON RIVER INDIANS. *Frederick Starr* 467

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE FRENCH BASTILLE 468

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 469

The hero of two Nations.—Causes of the destruction of ancient Rome.—Islam in Africa.—A predecessor of Michael Angelo.—Archaic literary criticism.—A one-volume geography of the world.—Primer cyclopædias of modern knowledge.—Fragments of old French history.

BRIEFER MENTION 472

NOTES 472

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 473

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

This is the time of the year when schools and colleges all over the country are engaged in closing up their work, and in dismissing into the world of action the thousands of young men and women who have, as the phrase goes, completed their education. They are, for the most part, a hopeful body of young people, and those who witness the final flourish of the exercises which mark for these graduates the "commencement" of their influence upon a wider world than that of their Alma Mater must be cynical indeed if they do not find this spirit of hopefulness contagious. When should we take hope for the future, if not in the presence of these young and eager minds, conscious of their rich inheritance from the past, and confident of their power to recast the future into their own glowing mould? However our own generation may have disappointed us, we still have faith in the generation that is to come after us, and deep down in most of our hearts there is an invincible belief that somehow, somewhere, the ideals that have been thwarted in our own time by the brute forces of selfishness and materialism are destined to have a better chance of realization in the near future. If our own mood have become that of the "Locksley Hall" of the poet's ripe age, we would not have it shared by the younger generation, and are glad that the mood which inspired the earlier "Locksley Hall" still invades the ardent imaginings of youth, and shapes them to the same fair dream.

It is not alone because of the hope that springs eternal that we who have suffered the disillusionment of advancing years still cling to a belief in the promise and the potency of the youth that is just taking the world's burden upon its shoulders. We are not altogether without rational grounds for that belief. It is to the progress of education that we must look for the accomplishment of all those things which are not, yet which ought to be, and no one can follow the educational developments of recent years without taking heart for the race, or without anticipating a marked practical outcome from so great an amount of intelligent and harmoniously concerted effort. Whether we examine the bare statistics, with their showing of increased educational opportunities, of a better appreciation of the meaning of education, of the strong hold of humanism upon our systems despite the assaults made upon it in the name of practicality, or whether we attend to the philosophical generalizations of those observers who, from year to year, survey the

field of recent activity and sum up the results accomplished, we are not without abundant cause for encouragement and self-congratulation. That much has been done, and done in the right way, is undeniable; we have many reasons to believe that the young of to-day are given a better equipment with which to face the world than was provided for the young of twenty or thirty years ago.

And yet, with all the obvious reasons for our feeling satisfied with what the educational activity of the present time is accomplishing, we must reckon with the fact that some of the prevailing tendencies of educational thought are viewed with mistrust, and even with alarm, by many of the best observers, by profound and weighty thinkers whose views command the greatest respect. Amid the clamor of pedagogical novelty and radicalism the still small voice of these protestants penetrates to the attentive ear, and bids us reëxamine the fundamental articles of the current orthodoxy. One such voice is that of Professor Münsterberg, whose recent "Atlantic" article on "School Reform" deserves the most careful consideration. Let us take the case of the average graduate from the school or college of to-day. Comparing him with the graduate of a generation ago, we may admit at once that he has been in the hands of instructors of more accurate scholarship, that he has had better library and laboratory aids, that more helpful textbooks have guided his studies. These things are all good, but they are not fundamental. What is really fundamental is, for example, what Professor Münsterberg, writing of the tendency to allow young people to select the subjects which are the most interesting, expresses in the following terms: "A child who has himself the right of choice, or who sees that parents and teachers select the courses according to his tastes and inclinations, may learn a thousand pretty things, but never the one which is the greatest of all: to do his duty. He who is allowed always to follow the paths of least resistance never develops the power to overcome resistance; he remains utterly unprepared for life. To do what we like to do,— that needs no pedagogical encouragement; water always runs down hill. Our whole public and social life shows the working of this impulse, and our institutions outbid one another in catering to the taste of the public. The school alone has the power to develop the opposite tendency, to encourage and train the belief in duties and obligations, to inspire devotion to better things than those to which we are drawn by our lower instincts." For a student to choose his own courses may make his education both easy and pleasant; it certainly does not develop the power to overcome resistance. That power is developed only by work that is not easy, and that sometimes is extremely unpleasant. "The schools were bad, and the public was dissatisfied," says our writer; "now the elective studies relieve the discomfort of the children; in the place of the old vexation they have a good time, and the parents are glad that the drudgery is over." Presently, however, there is a rude awakening, and it is discovered that the children thus taught have acquired no mental stamina, that they do not know anything thoroughly, that they cannot grapple with any hard problem of practical life. Then the man who is strong on psychology and pedagogy gets his chance. For the possession of this apparatus "he is not a better teacher, but he can talk about the purposes of the new education till all is covered by beautiful words; and thus parents and children are happily satisfied for a while, till the time comes when the nation has to pay for its neglect." "Just as it has been said that war needs three things, money, money, and again money, so it can be said with much greater truth that education needs, not forces and buildings, not pedagogy and demonstrations, but only men, men, and again men. . . . The right kind of men is what the schools need. They need teachers whose interest in the subject would banish all drudgery."

One of the dialogues of Lucian speaks — we quote from Froude's paraphrase — of "lies related so circumstantially and by such grave authorities, with evidence of eye-witnesses, place, and time all accurately given, that the strongest mind could hardly resist conviction unless fortified with the certainty that such things could not be." Our credulous age is beset by innumerable lies of this character, lies of popular science, of political controversy, of religious propaganda, of every species of intellectual quackery. It is surely both fundamental and vital to ask of our education whether it fortifies the mind with the certainty that such things cannot be. Does the average product of our most approved educational systems know the demonstrated facts of physics, of economic science, of the historical experience of mankind, with absolute conviction, or does he stand toward them in a hazy mental attitude, doubtful of their validity, and ready

to surrender them at the behest of some plausible word-monger? This attitude toward fundamental principles is so widely prevalent, even among people who have gone through the form of intellectual training, that the answer to our question does little credit to whatever agencies are responsible for such an intellectual outlook. For a period that boasts of enlightenment, the "forts of folly" are still defended by forces whose numbers are, to say the least, disheartening. Both intellectually and morally, the educational methods most in vogue in the schools of to-day, in spite of all the zeal and energy behind them, seem somehow to fail when we look below the surface of their results. The sterner if less ingenious methods of the past did succeed in evolving that type of "gentleman and scholar" which seems to be fast disappearing, and the passing of which from our life has recently been lamented by Professor Emerton. The personal influence of the teacher has become lessened, and the pressure of the educational machinery has become greater. And there is much food for reflection in these words of the writer just mentioned: "The highly developed machine is able by its very perfection to give to comparatively poor material an apparent finish, which may deceive the unwary. . . . Our machinery will enable us to turn out men trained to certain definable forms of mental activity, men who can be ticketed off in groups and applied in various kinds of work in the world. It will never give us any guaranty that these are men of real intellectual power, whose personal quality can of itself command respect." How far our insistence upon the machine-made quality may go is illustrated by the growing tendency among educational administrators to recruit their forces only from the ranks of men having the professional trade-mark. Professor Emerton makes this pertinent quotation from Erasmus: "Formerly a man was called 'doctor' because he was a learned man; but nowadays no one will believe a man is learned unless he is called 'doctor.'" And the writer adds, in words that are none too strong, this statement of his own experience: "I have known many a man, whose great fundamental need was intellectual refinement and culture, sacrificed to this semi-civilized demand for a certifiable kind of expert training." The educational tendency which can be content thus to substitute a narrow and easy test of ability for those broad and searching tests which alone are of real value, is not exactly a cause for congratulation. Here also a fundamental principle is involved, and we should look to it that the tendency be not suffered to impair our education in a very vital respect. The above are a few only of the reflections that must intrude upon serious minds whenever educational questions come to the front, and that cannot fail to exert a sobering influence upon our enthusiasm.

A STUDY IN BENEVOLENCE.

Some material for an interesting study is to be found in the list of public gifts and bequests made in the United States during 1899 or becoming operative in that year, compiled by Mr. Rossiter Johnson, editor of "Appletons' Annual Cyclopedia." The compiler records only those gifts which amount to five thousand dollars or over, and only those made by private individuals; public contributions, denominational gifts, and governmental appropriations are excluded. For obvious reasons, the list must be more or less incomplete; yet there are here recorded donations which aggregate nearly $63,000,000, — thirty-eight per cent more than those of any previous year. The list is presented in such compactness that several striking facts are likely to escape the general reader, unless these facts are given the emphasis of distinct statement.

In the first place, it may be noted that while the bequests of sixty-seven persons are recorded in the published list, the direct gifts of a hundred and forty, or more than twice as many, are mentioned. Evidently, more than ever before our wealthy classes are distributing their wealth while they live, rather than leaving their property to the uncertainties of an administered estate. Furthermore, while twenty-five per cent of these bequests — those which reach or surpass the $100,000 mark — amount to $16,000,000, twenty-six of the direct gifts, similarly selected, aggregate $32,000,000, or twice the former sum. Secondly, it appears that of two hundred and seven benefactors selected from the list, fifty-seven — or about twenty-eight per cent — are women. Nineteen out of two hundred and seven philanthropists, representing more than a million and a half in gifts, have not permitted public announcement of their names.

An exact classification of all these benefactions is not easy; but allowing for the unavoidable imperfections of the published list, the amounts contributed to these specific objects are approximately correct:

1. Religious and denominational organizations, missions, etc.	$ 4,661,500
2. Hospitals and asylums	7,095,000
3. The fine arts, public monuments	799,350
4. Public libraries	1,599,000
5. Universities, colleges, schools	31,469,000

It is worthy of note that of the amount devoted to public libraries, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave $1,130,000, establishing, or contributing to the establishment of, seventeen new public libraries in thirteen different states. Mr. Carnegie was, with one exception, the largest giver of the year, the sum of his benefactions amounting to $5,000,000.

But the item of greatest importance in this summary is the last, which records the donations to universities, colleges, and technical schools. Sixty-eight institutions were thus remembered; and in the distribution of these gifts, the East, the Middle West, the Pacific Coast, and the Southern States are all fairly represented. Gifts ranging from $5,000 to $100,000 were received by thirty-three colleges and universities; fifteen institutions received sums ranging from $100,000 to $600,000. In this last group Yale was the largest beneficiary, receiving $528,000.

Eight colleges for women received an aggregate of $311,000, an average of less than $40,000. Of these eight, Vassar received the largest amount, $96,000. Wellesley follows with 90,000, and the Woman's College of Baltimore is reported with $50,000.

The "big six" among the universities were:

1. Princeton, which received	$ 1,032,000
2. University of Pennsylvania, which received	1,180,000
3. Washington, which received	1,300,000
4. Columbia, which received	1,381,000
5. Harvard, which received	2,230,000
6. Leland Stanford, Jr., which received	15,000,000
These gifts amount to	$22,123,000
Adding the gifts to the 48	3,828,000
We have a total of	$25,951,000

The benefactions of Mr. Rockefeller to the University of Chicago are not included here because of the conditions making his gift ineffective before the present year.

Let us now look at the amounts credited to the industrial, art, and technical schools. Tuskegee, the flourishing institution over which Mr. Booker T. Washington presides with such marked success, was remembered to the extent of $127,000. Hampton Industrial Institute is credited with $28,000. The largest beneficiaries in this group were, as reported:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston	$ 650,000
Armour Institute, Chicago	750,000
Bradley Polytechnic, Peoria	1,000,000
Cooper Union, New York	1,000,000
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg	1,750,000
The remaining ten received	400,000
Making a total of	$5,550,000
Adding the donations to the colleges and universities	25,951,000
We have a grand total of	$31,501,000

With the exception of the sums given to establish public libraries, we have been considering thus far benefactions bestowed only on existing institutions. The following items are perhaps the most interesting in the complete list:

1. For the education of deserving boys and girls unable to attend the higher schools, Elizabeth Larkin, of Chicago, bequeathed her entire estate of $35,000.

2. For a free industrial school for young women, the Rev. P. J. Daly, of Boston, gave $50,000.

3. For the benefit of orphan boys, a home and industrial school is provided by Mr. Henry A. Pevear, of Lynn, Mass., valuation, $300,000.

4. To establish an institution in Ohio for the free education of girls, Mr. Wallace C. Andrews, of New York, gave $500,000.

5. Mr. George W. Clayton, of Denver, bequeathed to that city for an orphans' college, $1,000,000.

6. To establish a school of pedagogy, comprising a kindergarten, primary, and grammar schools, high school and junior college, situated near Lincoln Park, Chicago, and also a thoroughly appointed school for the children of the poor, on Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Mrs. Emmons Blaine gave $1,000,000.

7. Twenty-five years ago, Mr. John Simmons, of Boston, left a portion of his estate for the establishment of a college for women. This bequest is now effective, having amounted, under investment, to $2,000,000.

8. James Munyon, of Philadelphia, has given to that city thirty acres of land near Fairmount Park, whereon are to be erected buildings for a home and school for dependent girls, similar in purpose to Girard College for boys. These buildings are planned to cost $2,000,000.

9. Peter A. Widener, of Philadelphia, has purchased thirty-six acres of land in the suburbs of that city, whereon he will erect a combined home, hospital, and industrial school for the benefit of crippled children; to cost $2,000,000.

Thus the gifts of these nine persons to the cause of higher education for young women, to the protection and industrial training of the children of the poor, amount in round numbers to $9,000,000.

Unprecedented as were the donations of 1899, those of 1900 are almost certain to surpass them. Before half the year has expired, these already amount to nearly or quite $20,000,000. Washington University has received additional gifts to the amount of $5,000,000; the University of Chicago has come into full possession of the millions secured by the latest Rockefeller gift; Harvard, Columbia, Vanderbilt, Washington and Lee, Yale, Bowdoin, and Brown have all benefited by generous donations; and to this list might be added the names of other colleges, as well as of libraries and art museums similarly enriched. It is interesting to note that of these benefactions recorded during the five months just passed, *nine-tenths* of the sums are given outright by donors who are still living to see their desires fulfilled, and to take some satisfaction, doubtless, in observing the goodly results of their munificence.

Thirty-five years ago, John Ruskin in a public lecture forcibly arraigned the English people for the spirit of commercialism which seemed to him to be sapping the intellectual and spiritual life of the nation. "We have despised literature," he said. "We have despised science. We have despised art. We have despised compassion." The spirit of commercialism is as insidious as ever. It may be that even in the devotion of these unwonted sums to literature, to science, to art, to compassion, some traces of commercialism may be discovered,— although the insinuation is gratuitous, the presumption being quite the reverse. Nevertheless, there are developing certain economic problems in the exist-

ence of these tremendously capitalized educational corporations, and these problems are worth consideration. It is a fact that the Stanford University is the wealthiest institution, privately established, in the world. Mrs. Stanford's gift of $15,000,000 (cash value of property transferred) during the year just passed, swells the endowment of the university to $45,000,000, although the face value of the securities which constitute its investments now amounts to $80,000,000, and this valuation is rather likely to increase than to diminish. The University of California, the University of Chicago, as well as Columbia and Harvard, are almost rivals with the Stanford University in the sums of their respective endowments, while each new year seems destined to surpass its predecessor in the amount of fresh capital which it brings to these enterprises.

How impressive should be the thought of the tremendous responsibilities involved — responsibilities of administration on the part of those who direct the activities of these institutions; the responsibility of provision and recognition on the part of the people and the nation to which they belong; the responsibility of appreciation, and, may we add, of justification, which lies upon those for whose immediate good they are designed and those who are actively enjoying the splendid advantages which they provide.

W. E. Simonds.

COMMUNICATION.

THE STAGE-COACH THEORY OF COLLEGE MANAGEMENT.

(To the Editor of The Dial.)

The leading article in your last number tempts me to call attention to a significant feature in the parallel between stage-coach and university, drawn by a recent writer in "The Atlantic." According to that edifying parable, the college president is a man; the professors are horses. Over these essentially inferior creatures he naturally cracks his whip. They are horses; and, moreover, in this typical team they are all bad horses — old, blind, weak-kneed, freakish, stupid, raw, vicious. The driver, coming "out of the tavern," jerks the reins with obvious ill-temper; the unfortunate beasts — not protected, in this o'er-true tale, by any "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" — must endure him as they can. Meanwhile, the riotous young *passengers* (a new method in education) are bound — whither? To their several lots and stations in a republican government. Shades of our forefathers! What training and example have we here for citizens of the American republic? Or is it to be the American despotism? An English scholar who has been many years resident in our country says that this "Land of the Free" has developed the two most absolute tyrants of modern times: the Political Boss and the College President. But as yet not all college presidents are of the type portrayed and betrayed in the "Atlantic" article. When that day comes, let them draw their faculty from something lower than mankind.

Dobbin.

The New Books.

SCHOULER'S HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.*

Twenty years ago, writing from North Conway, New Hampshire, under date of July 15, 1880, Mr. James Schouler prepared the preface for the first volume of a "History of the United States under the Constitution." He planned to follow the footsteps of Richard Hildreth to 1821, and then move forward by himself to the Civil War period, thus supplementing the work of Bancroft and Hildreth in making a complete story of the development of the American people from the discovery of the continent to the close of the Rebellion. In this preface he declared that it was just ten years to a day since he laid aside the first draft of an introductory chapter of the History which he planned to write "without fear or favor." A whole generation, therefore, has passed away since the study was begun, a generation during which wonderful changes have taken place in American thought and American life. No examination of Mr. Schouler's History would be fair which did not keep these great changes in mind.

The underlying thought of the author is likewise to be remembered. Recent biographical memoirs being considered as he wrote, he made these statements in his first preface:

"Political biography distorts events necessarily to give effect to a personal example; for the public progress of a new republic and of a people like ours is the advance of a swelling host whose force and direction are determined by a myriad of influences, while individuals who contribute their strength rise into view and then disappear. It is to trace this general advance, and distinguish these impelling influences, whether individual or collective, political, moral, or social, that one should devote himself in a work like the present; and in pursuance of such an object, I have availed myself of whatever fresh materials such writers and collectors furnish, without relying implicitly upon any one of them."

This purpose to seek the "impelling influences" which have entered into the political, moral, and social life of the United States has been kept steadfastly in view as Mr. Schouler has worked away on his history during the intervals of other literary labors since 1870. The chapters in the several volumes which attempt a summary of these influences are the ones which give character to the work. They are interesting and suggestive, valuable alike for

* History of the Civil War, 1861–1865. By James Schouler. Being Volume VI. of The History of the United States. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

what they contain and for what they indicate as yet available for the student who may wish to seek further light upon any phase of our country's progress. And yet in connection with these chapters a marked defect is to be noted; for again and again, as special interest is awakened by the graphic portrayal of events, an exceedingly indefinite and disappointing reference, such as to "newspapers of the day," discourages personal research and checks the development of habits of additional private investigation which are so strongly advocated in these days of topical study.

Along with this notable defect of indefiniteness of references, the several volumes by Mr. Schouler are marked by infelicities of style which mar many otherwise strong passages. The thought is not expressed with sufficient clearness, the sentences are long and involved, and very often subject and predicate are lost in a maze of words. Two quotations from the sixth volume will illustrate this point:

"Upon McClellan's repulse on the peninsula, had been arranged, with the state governors, the new levy of three hundred thousand men" (page 222).

". . . But the latter stood obstinately and corps by corps, division by division, of the heroic and devoted Potomac army were shattered in terrible carnage" (page 235).

Infelicities of expression and indefiniteness of citations being overlooked, however, the work is a highly valuable contribution to American literature, and will probably serve for years as the standard reference for the general history of the United States under the Constitution down to 1865. The second volume appeared in 1882, the third in 1885, the fourth in 1889, and the fifth, intended for the final one, in 1891. The preface of this fifth volume, however, indicated a desire, should health and strength permit, to write a sixth volume descriptive of Lincoln's administration; and it is this, bound separately also as a "History of the Civil War," which has now come from the press to complete the series. The first publishing arrangements were unfortunate, and the History did not meet favorable comment or attract general attention until the present publishers took hold of it. Since then the several volumes have been received with interest as they have appeared.

The volume on the Civil War begins with a portrayal of the thoughts of the people as they looked forward to the administration of a man who was untried in national life and whose capacity for the responsible position many doubted. It closes with the thoughts of the same people as they looked back over the four years of trial and anxiety during which the strength of the President became more and more apparent until in an unhappy hour the assassin struck him down. The period is by far the most difficult of American history, for the shelves are full of books written in support of this theory or that, in defense or censure of generals and commanders. Mr. James Ford Rhodes worked over the great mass of material, and reached conclusions which he made clear in the recently published fourth volume of his history. Mr. Schouler has examined the same sources, and in quite a number of controverted matters has reached substantially the same result. Leaving controversy out of consideration, however, several distinct features of this volume are to be noted. There are five points connected with this History of the Civil War that are worth special attention.

1. The "conspiracy" idea is everywhere. The Southern Confederacy is called a conspiracy, planned by men who were capable of stooping to any means to accomplish their end. Many of them were West Pointers who violated their oath of allegiance to the United States, betrayed the country which had educated them, basely deserted it in the hour of peril, the excuses which they set forth being poor ones. Nothing, our author thinks, can excuse the act of Lee, especially when his treason is compared with the loyalty of other Virginians. The ships are sent to distant ports; representatives are sent to European cities to plead the Southern cause; forts are seized, and yet commissioners are appointed to negotiate for the division of United States property as if no overt act had been committed. The fears for the cause of State Sovereignty are very soon lost sight of, as President Davis becomes an autocrat of the most determined kind, ruling with a rod of iron. It is a conspiracy in the interest of slavery.

"The soul of the Southern revolution of 1861, the nucleus of its absorbing passion, was historically the zeal of founding a new or reunited union of States whose corner-stone should be negro slavery, — the subjection of the colored to the white race as a normal and natural condition."

2. Much attention is paid to men. Throughout the several volumes of the history, Mr. Schouler has made it a rule to stop occasionally to look at the actors upon the stage, commenting upon them and describing their characteristics in terse words. In the sixth volume this biographical feature is marked, the studies of Seward, Stanton, and Chase, on the one side,

and Davis, Lee, and Toombs, on the other, being conspicuous examples. McClellan finds little favor in the final analysis. His organizing ability is praised, but there is constant blame for his inaction, his obstinacy, his contempt of the administration.

"In his sublime egotism he viewed himself as the sole preserver of the people, not in a military sense alone, but against what he deemed the political infatuation of the party and men in power."

All through the volume there is opportunity for comparison between McClellan and Grant. The one constantly magnifies the enemy's force; the other thinks the chances of disorganization on the part of his adversary as great as on his own, and risks attack. The one plans strategic movements trying to capture places; the other cares little for places if he can capture the enemy. If McClellan fails to win admiration, just as certainly the author has a warm spot in his heart for Grant; and when the latter comes to the front as the great leader of the war, the reader recalls that many generals have been given an opportunity, and that at the last names appear in the relative rank which should be given them, the reasons for this ranking being plainly apparent.

3. The difficulties in the situation are admirably handled. Not to mention others, the trials of the administration in dealing with people in the North who were disposed to give aid and comfort to the enemy, the delicacy of treatment required in the case of the Border States, and the more complex diplomatic difficulties with foreign powers, each of these topics is discussed in an instructive manner. This leads to the mention of a fourth feature of the volume.

4. Certain topics are presented with much power. Good examples are the fiasco of Fremont in Missouri, the invasion of Maryland by Lee, and the corresponding movement of Bragg into Kentucky which was attended by like failure of the Border States men to rise in the interest of the Confederacy. Few descriptions can be better than that of the fight at Fredericksburg, while on the other hand the brilliant attempt of Pickett at Gettysburg does not inspire a notable paragraph. But as a rule the descriptions are good, and this fact keeps the interest of the reader from flagging in the midst of technicalities of campaigns.

5. A fifth feature of the work is the boldness of outline which remains in the mind of the student because of the reiteration of certain essential details. The gradual evolution of the military leaders has already been mentioned, as has been the marked predilection for Grant. Of like nature is the feeling of Lincoln in regard to the loyal people of East Tennessee, or the jealousies among Confederate leaders, — little things apparently, and yet in the long run quite important in shaping campaigns and in affecting the purposes and performances of leaders on both sides. The repetition of the statements regarding such things does not weaken the narrative, because the occasions for calling attention to them are many.

Finally, the volume is strong in the discussion of phases of the war distinct from the actual fighting. The fifty pages given to a consideration of the soldiers of the war and of general traits and industries of the people are exceedingly interesting. The same thing is true of half as many pages which treat specifically of the volunteers, the black soldiers, the care or lack of care of prisoners, and the enforcement of the draft. The same faults which appear in the earlier volumes by this author are manifested in the closing one; the same excellences are likewise apparent. On the whole, students of American history are to be congratulated on the fact that the literature of the Civil War has been enriched by two such notable additions as the histories by Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Schouler.

FRANCIS WAYLAND SHEPARDSON.

HISTORY OF MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.*

The aim and scope of the Rev. Alfred Wesley Wishart's "Monks and Monasteries" is "to sketch the history of the monastic institution from its origin to its overthrow in the Reformation period." The work is distinctly a sketch, for despite its large proportions the book is but slightly over four hundred pages. The author in a sense disarms criticism in the beginning by frankly admitting that he has hardly touched the original sources at all, "although intermediate authorities have been studied as widely as possible." What these are, we may presume the appended bibliography sets forth; but in justice to Mr. Wishart, this either should be enlarged (and pruned) or omitted altogether. It is not edifying to see text-books like Church's "Beginnings of the Middle Ages" and Stillé's "Studies in Mediæval History," Scott's "Mon-

*MONKS AND MONASTERIES. By Alfred Wesley Wishart. With four photogravure reproductions. Trenton, N. J.: Albert Brandt.

astery," Sienkiewicz's "Knights of the Cross," and so bigoted a book as R. W. Thompson's "Footprints of the Jesuits," comporting with Harnack and Neander and Stubbs and Schaff. Moreover, this bibliography is as unfortunate in its omissions as in what it includes.

The author is happiest in the beginning and the end of his theme. The rise and development of Monasticism he traces in an interesting way, even if one does tire of too frequent quotation — mostly from Kingsley — and long for an expression of opinion in the author's own words.

Monasticism was not entirely of Christian origin. Oriental religions and practices, Greek philosophy, and Judaistic influences, all had a part in its formation. Asceticism and isolation, its two elemental characteristics, were common to both Judaism and pagan cults before Christianity came into being. The Nazarenes of Scripture were primitive ascetics. Moses, Elijah, John the Baptist, Christ himself, sought the solitude of the desert. Buddha and Mahomet, founders of non-Christian religions, did the same. The new dispensation of Christianity could not be wholly divorced from its sources, nor could it cast off the influences of its environment. The union of Greek thought, which so accentuated the distinction between mind and matter, with the teachings of Christianity — that union which made St. John the mystic of the ages,— gave monasticism most of its philosophic and spiritual basis. Rome gave it the law; the Orient contributed that fanaticism, amounting to a sort of hysteria, which so characterized Eastern monasticism.

It was natural, therefore, that monastic practices should gradually obtain in the Church. It was natural, too, that monasticism should originate in Egypt. The central position of Egypt, at the angle of Europe, Africa, and Asia, made that country the common ground of Greek philosophy, Judaism, and Oriental thought. Moreover, the atmosphere and topography of Egypt was most favorable to monasticism. The numberless natural caverns and excavations in the low hills of the Nile valley provided the primitive ascetic a dwelling-place. The dryness of the climate and his own isolation made him independent of much clothing or furniture, and the scant sustenance which his life required — dates and millet — could be easily provided. The first monks, like Paul of Thebes (*circa* 262–340) and St. Anthony (251–350), adopted that manner of living without reference to others who might be doing the same. But the holy living and holy dying of men like these, the persecution which drove thousands into the desert places, united with fanatical zeal, vastly increased the movement, so that at the end of the fourth century it has been estimated that the number of hermits and cenobites in Egypt almost equalled the population in the cities.

It was inevitable that organization should develop out of this circumstance, and so gradually the hermit of the desert becomes the monk of the cloister. Two great names are associated with this transition from the solitary to the cenobitic life. Pachomius (292–348) established a brotherhood of monks on the island of Tabenne in the Nile, who lived under the triple rule of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Basil the Great (329–379), a Greek of character and ability, founded a similar cloister in Pontus, near the Black Sea; and Basil's Rule fixing the details of life within and without the walls of the monastery, supplemented by numerous decisions of councils and emperors, which Justinian united into a code for the monasteries of the Empire, became the organic law of the Eastern brotherhoods.

From the fourth century onwards monastic foundations multiplied rapidly in the East. At the death of Constantine in 337 there were fifteen monasteries in the Empire. In 536 there were ninety. The reasons of this increase are not hard to find. The intense and artificial civilization of the Later Roman Empire created a craving for some new sensation or novelty, and monasticism satisfied that *ennui* which was eating at the hearts of so many. The Church saw in the enthusiasm a new means to idealize the Christian life of self-sacrifice. Martyrdom was no longer possible; the live heat of that burning enthusiasm which had uplifted the hearts of early converts in the stormy hour of torture was becoming chilled.

But the excessive tendency to multiply the monasteries, united with the extravagance of some practices of the monks, by the middle of the fifth century had become a serious source of disquietude to the government. Men rushed into the cloister to evade taxes, to escape service in the army, or to find an easy means of living at the expense of pious and generous Christians. Relatives were confined there by their own kin. Fugitive slaves, runaway husbands, and sometimes criminals, found refuge there. Ambitious and frivolous monks associated with those of true faith. The vow of personal poverty did not prevent the acquisition

of corporate wealth by the brotherhood, so that luxury and ribaldry crept into the houses. Life according to the Rule *(regula)* became impossible. In 451, at the Council of Chalcedon, the Church and the Empire together sought to remedy these disorders by requiring episcopal sanction for every monastic foundation; proper endowment, in order to make it independent of charity; rigid enforcement of regulations; and a novitiate of three years — a provision which the abbots made a dead letter.

Monasticism entered western Europe through the instrumentality of St. Jerome (340–418) and Augustine of Hippo (died 430), the latter of whom established a community of clergy who renounced their property, abounded in charitable work, and lived a life of discipline. The first monastery in Gaul was at Ligugé, near Poitiers. Marmoutier, near Tours, soon followed,— both due to the inspiration of the famous St. Martin (316–396),— and the list grows longer as the years pass. But although emanating from the East and adopted by the West, western monasticism radically differed in intent and practices from eastern monasticism. The East was given to grotesque and eccentric forms of self-discipline; the West was practical. The eastern monks lived a life apart, absorbed in abortive reflections or in listless idleness, doing no work, but deriving their support from pious but misdirected charity. Those in the Latin West, on the contrary, were earnest, sane in their thinking and action, alert, industrious, and self-supporting. The men of the West had no patience with pillar saints, like St. Simeon Stylites, or hermits who exiled themselves in swamps that the stings of insects might teach them to mortify the flesh, or prayed for days in thorn-bushes, or bent their bodies into torturing positions.

In his chapters upon the fathers of western monasticism, Mr. Wishart is disappointing. The personalities of Benedict and Augustine, Bernard of Clairvaux, and Peter the Venerable, are not made impressive. And save the Benedictine Order proper and the Franciscans, the rest of the orders get scant treatment. Two pages suffice for Cluny and two for the Cistercians! With the winning personality of St. Francis, the narrative begins to mend. The best observation made regarding the founder of the Franciscans is, however, relegated to a note in the appendix, a bit worth quotation:

"In many interesting particulars St. Francis may be compared with General Booth of the Salvation Army. In their intense religious fervor, in their insistence upon obedience, humility, and self-denial, in their services for the welfare of the poor, in their love of the 'submerged tenth,' they are alike. . . . It is quite possible that the differences between Francis and Booth are due more to the altered historical environment than to any radical diversities in the characters of the two men."

The last chapters are upon the fall of the monasteries, "The Disestablishment by Henry VIII.," and one upon "Causes and Ideals," an attempt philosophically to account for monasticism. The conclusion is that it is impossible to dogmatize, for the system was never wholly good nor wholly bad. The social and economic influence of the monks might here have been considered at greater length.

It remains to make two corrections. It is straining the usage of a term to apply the word Saracen to the Arabians of the fifth century, before Mohammed was born (p. 53). If Mr. Wishart had read the letters of Sidonius Apollinaris he would never have termed the Romanized Kelts of Gaul in the time of Constantine "rude Gauls just emerging out of barbarism" (p. 120). It was Benvenuto d'Imola who was so pained at the careless treatment precious manuscripts received at Monte Cassino, and used the words put in Boccaccio's mouth in p. 136.

"Monks and Monasteries" is the first product of the new publishing house of Albert Brandt, of Trenton, N. J., and is admirable in paper, print, and binding.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

POMPEII RESTORED.*

It is not often that readers in this country have the privilege of becoming familiar with the results of German scholarship in English before they are published in German. It is therefore a pleasant surprise to find that it is in English form, and from the press of the Macmillan Company, that the latest work from the pen of Professor August Mau has made its first appearance. "Pompeii, Its Life and Art," the preface tells us, is not a translation of any book previously issued by the German scholar, but an entirely new work, translated from the author's manuscript, and first published in English. The publishers are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in securing so important a foreign work. Not only is it the most important book, in point of completeness and trustworthiness, which has yet been

*POMPEII: ITS LIFE AND ART. By August Mau. Translated by Francis W. Kelsey. Illustrated in photogravure. New York: The Macmillan Co.

written upon Pompeii, but with these qualities it combines the rare merit, not always to be found in archæological works, of being interestingly written, attractive in form, and handsomely illustrated. It therefore deserves a cordial welcome not only from the student of classical archæology, but from the general reader as well.

From the scholar's point of view, there is no one better qualified to write authoritatively upon Pompeii than Professor Mau. Half of his life has been given to the study of the ruins of the Campanian city and all that they represent in the way of illustrating Roman life and art. For a quarter of a century his summers have been regularly spent among the ruins, his winters in working up the material so collected. He is therefore familiar with literally every stone and corner of the excavated portion of the city; and in addition to this familiarity with the city he possesses two essential qualities — an enthusiastic devotion to his work, and a strictly scientific method. He has already written much in German and Italian upon special subjects and special problems in connection with Pompeii. The present work sums up the achievements of a scholar who made his reputation years ago but is now first introduced to English readers.

There are few travellers who have not regarded their visit to the excavations at Pompeii as one of the most interesting and profitable of their jaunts in Italy. Fewer still are able to form more than a vague impression of how each building, and how the city as a whole, looked in antiquity. Though the walls of the houses are standing, they are roofless, the woodwork has all disappeared, all the furniture and objects of artistic value have been carried for safe keeping to the Naples Museum, and the best of the wall paintings have been removed to the same place, leaving an unsightly break in the plan of decorations. It requires something more than the unaided imagination to reconstruct each house or public building as it stood before the catastrophe of 79 A. D., and the questions which one would ask are only half answered by the guide or the guide-book. The grand exception among the ruins is the house of the Vettii, excavated in 1894 and 1895. Here the roof has been restored, the paintings have been left intact, the owner's safe stands in the atrium, the pots and kettles appear upon the hearth just as they were found, and the garden in the peristyle has been planted with flowers and shrubs, among which stand the statuary and the fountains just as they stood in antiquity. On seeing this house, one forms a more definite idea of how a Pompeian lived than he has been able to gather from all the other houses in Pompeii put together. What the excavators have done in the case of the house of the Vettii, Professor Mau has sought to do for the reader in the case of all the important buildings of Pompeii, the city itself, and its life.

One by one each edifice is rebuilt in the reader's imagination in such a way that he can form a clear idea of how it must have looked inside and out. For the completeness of this picture every aid is furnished to the eye in the way of plans and restorations based upon careful measurements. The sectional drawings of these restorations, in particular, help to give the reader a better idea of the appearance in antiquity of many of the buildings than he could get from an actual visit to the ruins guide-book in hand. The decorations are then described, the mosaics, architectural ornaments, and paintings, the latter in some detail and with copious illustrations whenever they happen to be of artistic value or of interest in connection with the development of Pompeian art. In the chapter on the house of the Vettii there are no fewer than ten illustrations of the paintings alone. A large portion of the book is necessarily taken up with describing the buildings of the city. The descriptions, however, in spite of the fact that many of the buildings possess some elements of similarity, do not grow tedious; the author has something new and entertaining to say in the case of each, and it is no small praise to say that one finds the account of the last houses upon his list quite as interesting as the first. The enumeration of necessary details is relieved by passages such as the following, taken from the chapter on the house of the Faun, in which the reader is carried back in imagination to the days before the eruption and is given a general view of this house in a description which shows no trace of scholarly dryness.

"As one stepped across the mosaic border at the end of the fauces, a beautiful vista opened up before the eyes. From the aperture of the compluvium a diffused light was spread through the atrium brilliant with its rich coloring. At the rear the lofty entrance to the tablinum attracted the visitor by its stately dignity. Now the portières are drawn aside, and beyond the large window of the tablinum the columns of the first peristyle are seen. The shrubs and flowers of the garden are rich with sunshine, and fragrant odors are wafted through the house; in the midst a slender fountain jet rises in the air and falls with a murmur pleasant to the ear."

Throughout the book, Professor Mau has endeavored to reconstruct, not merely the buildings of the city, but also the life of the people which thronged in and about them. A description of Isis, her worship and her worshippers, forms an integral part of the chapter on the temple of that goddess. The public buildings, the baths, the palaestra, the theatres and amphitheatre, are made the centre of a vivid account of the serious business and the recreations and amusements of the Pompeians. In the chapters on the shops, the inns, the manufactories, and the farm buildings at Boscoreale, he describes the various trades and industrial processes concerned. He has thus given us in a single volume not only by far the best work upon the buildings of Pompeii, and the best guide-book of the city for those who have more than a few hours to spend there, but also the best account which we have of the details of every-day life in a Roman provincial town.

The volume is a model of clear exposition. From beginning to end the author has taken the utmost pains to make it intelligible at every point with the least expenditure of effort on the part of the reader. Every term of a technical nature is carefully explained; the account of the different architectural periods and the styles of house decoration is beautifully clear and definite. Although each chapter contains a great deal of scholarly information, this is embodied easily in the text without detracting from its clearness or making it heavy. It is indeed a pleasure to review a book to which so much deserved praise can be given. Professor Mau has made the Pompeii of fact not less interesting to the general reader than the Pompeii of fiction, and that too without sacrificing any of those qualities which render such a work valuable to the special student, who will find it the most complete account of Pompeii which has yet been published, and one which is scholarly in every respect.

The author is fortunate in having secured as his translator a scholar who is himself so familiar with Pompeii as Professor Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan.

F. W. Shipley.

"Malentendus" is the title of a new volume of short stories by that prolific and entertaining writer, Mme. Blanc (Th. Bentzon). It includes four numbers, of which the first gives a title to the collection, and it is the thirty-fourth volume published for this writer by M. Calman Lévy.

Stories of the Thompson River Indians.*

The Salish Indians live in Washington, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. The group is linguistic, and is subdivided into two lesser divisions — the Coast Salish and the Interior Salish. The languages of the Coast Salish are notably divergent; those of the Interior Salish are more uniform. The Indians whose traditions are studied in the volume before us are Interior Salish, living along the upper part of the Thompson River and in the Nicola Valley.

In the Introduction, Dr. Boas sketches the ethnography of these Indians. "They are primarily hunters and fishermen." Their villages are small. Until recently, the little populations moved with the seasons, which brought a varying food-supply. Their social organization was ill-defined. There were no definite chiefs, no clans, no totems, no restrictions upon marriage except that near relations might not marry. The religious ideas were simple, and great rituals and secret societies did not exist among them. The sun seems to have been the chief object of worship. In all these points of ethnography, the Thompson River Indians differ remarkably from their neighbors — Kwakiutl, Tshimpshian, and other coast tribes north of these.

Fully half of Mr. Teit's collection of the traditions of these Indians are "transformer stories." A "transformer" is a being who has brought about present conditions by the transformation of those previously existing. Such transformers are frequent in Indian traditions, but usually one transformer is sufficient for a tribal cycle. Here, however, there are several such beings — the Coyote, three brothers called Qoaq Lqah, Kokwela, and the Old Man. The transformer Qoaq Lqah is also a culture-hero. Frequently in Indian legends the culture-hero is at once good and bad; he is benevolent and helpful; he is a trickster and a liar. This peculiar combination of qualities has given rise to considerable discussion among ethnographers. To reconcile these contradictory traits in one being was the problem. Dr. Boas believes that the transformer is rarely an intentional benefactor. He presents a series of illustrations of his operations in the stories of different tribes.

*Traditions of the Thompson River Indians of British Columbia. Collected and annotated by James Teit, with Introduction by Franz Boas. Volume VI. of the Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The transformer is in all purely egoistic: he seeks his own selfish ends; if the results are helpful to mankind, this is incidental, not purposive. While this is clearly true of the tribes discussed, Dr. Boas shows the existence of a transition to stories where the altruistic efforts of a true culture hero become evident.

From the presence of four transformers instead of one, Dr. Boas infers a probably complex origin of the Thompson River traditions. By an analysis of the Coyote stories, he demonstrates that there has been transmission of tales from foreign sources. The elements from these different sources have not yet amalgamated. The various transformers are beings from different neighboring tribes not yet fused into one great culture-hero. These stories have been influenced by the physical environment and by the social organization of the Indians among whom they have been gathered. These influences are considered in detail by Dr. Boas, and important generalizations are drawn from the consideration.

Following Dr. Boas' Introduction, thirty-eight stories of the Thompson River Indians are presented. To these are added two stories of the Lillooet. In the notes a variety of helpful matter is given. Some of this is explanatory; much is comparison with stories from elsewhere; some is presentation of variants; some is the rendering into Latin of passages considered indecent. A few of the stories are given in the original language, with interlinear translations. In the comparisons instituted a wide range of tribes is included — tribes of the whole Northwest Coast region, Chinook, Northern Athapaskan, Ponca, and Navajo. It is strange that with so wide a range of comparison no reference is made to the Tehua stories given by Mr. Lummis. Several elements in these strikingly resemble those found in the Thompson River tales, and well deserve consideration. The visits by the coyote to other animals who can do what he cannot do; the tree which by its growth carries a person up to a required point; the wee basket of food that is inexhaustible,— these are features sufficiently peculiar for their identical occurrence in tribes as separated as the Thompson River Indians and the Rio Grande Pueblos to be noted. The book ends with a valuable series of abstracts of the stories, made by Dr. Boas. This sort of analysis of folk-tales is the most important step preliminary to serious study and comparison.

FREDERICK STARR.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE FRENCH BASTILLE.*

Mr. Funck-Brentano's interesting book of "Legends of the Bastille" is based on recent examination of hitherto neglected records, and proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that a certain class of popular notions about that famous prison are not well founded. That the Bastille of the eighteenth century was not half so black as it was painted, may be taken as proved. What people used to call the "horrors" of the Bastille have been overdrawn. It may be questioned if during the last half-century of the prison's existence there were any "horrors" in the usual sense of the term. There were, for instance, no frightful subterranean dungeons, dank, dark, and swarming with vermin — with toads, lizards, enormous rats, spiders, etc.—where the starving captives lay on straw rattling their chains and uttering doleful cries. In point of fact, the Bastille of the eighteenth century was a very good and humanely, even indulgently, conducted prison, as prisons then were, where the inmates appear to have been well fed and decently lodged. The one damning thing about the Bastille was that one might be sent there arbitrarily, at the instance of private malice, vengeance, or self-interest, and kept there as long as the powers that ruled thought fit. That feature of the Bastille was, to our thinking, "horror" enough, and a sufficient justification of democratic celebrations of the work that was done on July 14, 1789.

The fact is that the motive that made men of liberal opinions the world over acclaim the fall of the Bastille was not so much humanitarian as political. It is ridiculous to suppose that they rejoiced over that event as over a mere jail-delivery of a parcel of ill-treated prisoners. Had there been no prisoners at all (and there were only a handful of them), the enthusiasm would have been the same. The Bastille was regarded as a symbol, as a tangible emblem, of the social and political system that the Revolution came to destroy. Its fall was hailed by Democracy as a token of the fall of the *régime* it stood for. It seems to us a very superficial view to hold that the significance, the immortal memory, of the event of July 14 evaporates when it is proved by Dryasdust that when this prisoner wanted "a dressing-gown

* LEGENDS OF THE BASTILLE. By Frantz Funck-Brentano; with Introduction by Victorien Sardou. Authorized translation by George Maidment. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

of red-striped calamanco," he got it; when that prisoner wanted "embroidered ruffles" to his shirt, they were procured for him; when the other prisoner wanted "a dress of white silk spotted with green flowers," it was not denied her; that there were firewood, light, pens, ink, paper, soap *ad libitum*, and so on, at the Bastille; that the food there was comparatively good and plenty; and that one prisoner had his flute, and another his fiddle, etc. All this is interesting to know, and testifies to the spirit of humanity that was already abroad in France. "Sensibility" was the humor of the day, of Rousseau's day, and inmates of all houses of detention had their share of the benefit of it. But such facts do not abate one jot the significance of the essential fact that the Bastille symbolized the arbitrary power of a ruling caste. The first blast of the gathering storm of the Revolution swept it away.

While, to our thinking, Mr. Funck-Brentano's attempt to paint the Bastille as a sort of state hotel where the guests were clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, is, in its way, as much of an exaggeration as the grewsome old "legends" he assails were in theirs, there is no denying the interest, authenticity, and pertinence of the facts he adduces in evidence. His inductions, however, seem to us too sweeping. He certainly makes havoc of the "legend" of Latude; and his attempt to strip off the covering from the face of the Man in the Iron Mask (which was really a velvet mask, by-the-way) is ingenious and plausible, if not quite convincing. The book is readable and must not be neglected by students of the subject. Mr. George Maidment is the authorized translator, and M. Victorien Sardou has supplied a lively Introduction. There are eight illustrations.

Briefs on New Books.

The hero of two Nations.

When, as in the case of Charlemagne, the hero of a nation has become the theme of epic legends, the task of a biographer becomes one of de-heroizing his hero, and the result is apt to be disappointing in measure as the work is faithfully done. Something of this effect must be felt by the reader of Mr. Davis's volume on Charlemagne in the "Heroes of the Nations" series (Putnam), though the picture loses vividness as a result of its extent. A biography which is to treat its subject as a hero should naturally be quite personal. But when all of the personal details of the life of the great Emperor which are not strictly authentic are rejected, there remains scarcely enough material for a book of 330 pages. Barring this discrepancy between the author's method and the title of his book, it is a valuable work. The summary of conditions previous to the accession of Charlemagne to the throne brings together much material necessary to a proper background. Only here and there a generalization seems to be too sweeping or the trust reposed in a chronicler too confiding. When credit is given to England (page 9) for the evangelization of Germany, it would have been more exact to say Great Britain, since many of the first missionaries to Germany were Scotch and Irish. "The ideal Teuton of imaginative historians" is doubtless to be discounted, but one must be cautious in attempting to correct this ideal by the descriptions of a clerical annalist like Gregory of Tours. This, indeed, our author admits; yet he quotes the descriptions of Gregory while ignoring those of the "imaginative historians." Sympathetic imagination is the desirable quality which Mr. Davis lacks in his treatment of his subject. It may have been wise to sift the sources scrupulously, but the sieve should not be so plainly in evidence if we are to have a hero left in the results (*cf.* page 26). The danger of too sweeping generalization is manifest in the contradictions of pages 90 and 319: "The Pope's position in the Frankish realm is still that of a favored subordinate." "Charles belonged in fact to no nation of modern growth, but to the only nation which in his day deserved the name, to that nation in which local and racial differences were suppressed or transcended,— to the nation of the Catholic Church. As the servant of the Church he humbled the Saxon, treated with the Dane, and cowed the Slav; as the servant of the Church he led his armies first across the Alps and then across the Pyrenees." Similarly, on pages 32 and 46: "The conceptions of the family, the state, civic rights and duties, were the same throughout the realm." "The Neustrian Frank, especially when of royal rank, was frequently polygamous; irregular unions unsanctioned by the Church were at all times lightly contracted and lightly broken. But these were a departure from the best traditions of the race." Nevertheless, the book is well worth reading, especially for those who have not access to the sources. It is adorned with a number of reproductions illustrating the civilization of the Carolingian period.

Causes of the destruction of Ancient Rome.

There are few visitors to Rome who, as they stand before the ruins of the ancient city, do not feel the desire to know what were the forces which caused the destruction of the once magnificent buildings whose remains, though still massive, form but a small portion of the original structures. Everyone who views the site of the Circus Maximus, which, we are informed, seated upon marble seats at the most conservative estimate 150,000 people, naturally wishes to know what has become of so much marble, and how so huge a structure has vanished

so completely as to leave hardly a trace of its existence. The same question is asked with regard to the missing portions of the Coliseum, of the Basilica of Constantine, and of many other buildings whose ruins still seem capable of withstanding the mere forces of nature for all time. This is the problem which Professor Lanciani undertakes to solve in his latest work, "The Destruction of Ancient Rome" (Macmillan). The book is a sketch of the various factors that have contributed to the demolition of the monuments of the ancient city, from antiquity down to modern times. The general conclusions which the author draws are not entirely new, but have been hinted at in his works already published. These conclusions are, in substance, that the ravages of time and the invasions of the barbarians have played a much less important part in the destruction of the monuments than has generally been supposed, and that the chief destroyers of Ancient Rome were the Romans themselves, who throughout the Middle Ages, and down to even comparatively recent times, not only preyed upon the monuments as quarries for the procuring of building materials, but burned many of these precious marbles to make lime. In the present work Professor Lanciani has gone into the subject more exhaustively, and treats it systematically and in chronological order. Beginning with the reign of Augustus, he tells, century by century, the story of the destruction of the ancient monuments, whether due to fire, flood, the sacking of the city by hostile armies, or the vandalism of the Romans themselves, and also of the extent to which the ancient buildings suffered from each of these causes. The book is thoroughly entertaining, and is interesting not merely from the point of view of the problem which the author has undertaken to solve, but also by reason of the vast amount of varied information, archæological and historical, which it gives by the way. The student of history in particular will find some interesting sidelights thrown upon the invasions of the Northern races by the evidence of the excavations. The volume is profusely illustrated, and is rendered valuable as a book of reference by a good index compiled by Professor Walter Dennison of Oberlin College.

Islam in Africa.

The rapid exploitation of Africa in recent years, and the increased knowledge of that continent which has come to us, have served to bring to public notice an impending conflict between two great religions. Mohammedanism has lately spread with such startling rapidity that to-day it is the dominating religious force in Africa north of the Equator. What is the duty of Christian nations in relation to this condition in Africa? Is Islamism suited in itself and in its rules of life to the best and quickest uplifting of the native races? Is it advisable to encourage the native acceptance of Mohammedanism in order to use that religion as a stepping-stone in the progress from fetish worship to Christianity? These are the questions which the Rev. Ansen P. Atterbury attempts to answer in his book on "Islam in Africa" (Putnam). Though the author seems not to have had any personal experience in Africa, he has apparently studied his subject with extreme care, and has produced a scholarly monograph, eminently fair and generously appreciative of the best features of Mohammedan faith and life. In his conclusion Mr. Atterbury emphatically favors Christianity under all circumstances and conditions, and is unalterably opposed to any toleration of Islamism, even when the latter religion serves as a merely temporary agency for good. It is in this sweeping judgment that there seems cause for criticism. Mr. Atterbury does not sufficiently distinguish between the people of northern Africa, for centuries followers of the Mohammedan faith, and those of central and equatorial Africa, for the most part converts of the present generation and largely converts by compulsion. Nor is due importance given to differences of race in these regions. The consensus of recent English opinion, including that of many missionaries, is that while energetic action will save central Africa to Christianity, the day is far distant when Christian missionary enterprise will be generally successful in northern Africa. The book is particularly valuable in its clear and concise estimate of the value of Mohammedanism as a civilizing agency for the negro races. It should be of great interest to all observers of African affairs.

A predecessor of Michael Angelo.

A recent volume of "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture" (Macmillan) is given to Luca Signorelli, by Miss Maud Cruttwell. We pointed out, some months ago, the particular interest attaching to the first volumes of this series — those on Luini and Velasquez. We will confess that we see no especial reason for continuing the series with Luca Signorelli: it would seem proper to include him, doubtless, but his appearance so early reminds one of the man who sought too high a seat at the wedding feast. It is true that it is not really a matter of importance just where in such a series any given painter may appear; still, the fact that the volume on Signorelli comes just where it does brings up more strongly than would otherwise be the case the contrast between him and the masters who have been mentioned. Signorelli is not intrinsically as great a man as Velasquez, nor is he representative of so much as Luini. What is he? Why does he continue to exist? Why have a book about him with forty pictures? The average student of the arts, if taken very suddenly with these questions, will say that Signorelli is interesting as a predecessor of Michael Angelo. But we must expect of a biographer something more definite than this, and something less academic. No one but a student or a professor will bother about a predecessor when he can have the man himself. We rather think that the author of this book goes far toward making out a case, does much in giving Signorelli an independ-

ent existence, makes us feel in a way something of the artistic spirit of the man. To the more general amateur, we do not think that spirit will ever again be of very great interest; to the artist and the art-student it will probably always have its attraction and fascination, for it was imbued with so strong a feeling for one of the eternal things of art, the human form.

Archaic literary criticism.

In "The Theology of Modern Literature" (imported by Scribner), the Rev. S. Law Wilson, D.D., considers, with reference to their theology, the writings of ten different authors, namely, Emerson, Carlyle, Browning, George Eliot, George MacDonald, J. M. Barrie, Ian Maclaren, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Thomas Hardy, and George Meredith. Among the 450 pages of this volume there are many interesting ones; the author's analysis and discussion show considerable insight and literary appreciation, but the critical value of the volume is much impaired by the persistent intrusion of the author's own dogmatic theology, which is of the most pronounced antiquarian type. In his opinion, "there are few phases of our literature which can be considered deeply or pronouncedly religious. . . . The theology which the circulating library now uses its vast network of agencies to circulate is very largely a theology which empties Scriptures of their meaning, substitutes uninspired materials for inspired in the evolution of belief, sets up a defiant individualism against the historic consciousness of Christendom, resolves the grace of God into a 'sweet reasonableness,' and insists that Christianity shall commit suicide by renouncing everything Christian." To rescue theology from becoming "the vassal or the troll of literature . . . to bring the theology of the *litterateur* and the *belle-lettrist* into comparison with the theology of Church and Creed, and where the two are not *en rapport*, as very often happens, to indicate as accurately as possible the precise angle of divergence," is the author's self-appointed task. There is more than a touch of mediævalism in "criticism" of this sort.

A one-volume geography of the world.

Professor Hugh Robert Mill's "International Geography" (Appleton) is a work of great interest and value. It has seventy different contributors, chosen from among the foremost specialists in the world in their several branches of knowledge, and with particular reference to their acquaintance with the specific subjects they were to treat. For example, Professor W. M. Davis, of Harvard University, writes the chapters on the Continent of North America and the United States, the last one being the longest in the book. Part I. of the work deals with the "Principles of Geography" under the heads, "Geography, Principles and Progress," "Mathematical Geography," "Maps and Map Reading," "The Plan of the Earth," "Land Forms, their Nature and Origin," "The Oceans," "Atmosphere and Climate," "The Distribution of Living Creatures," "The Distribution of Mankind," "Political and Applied Geography"; and Part II., in seven books, is given to a treatment of the Continents and the Polar Regions. The work will be of value even to advanced students of geography who desire to have the more important knowledge of the world brought together in one book; but it will be found even more helpful by a far larger class of persons — students of other sciences, historians and students of history, journalists, men in public life, men of letters and students of literature, and general readers who are frequently in sore need of some manual to which they can readily turn for information that is relatively full and perfectly authoritative. The illustrations, nearly five hundred in number, a majority of them sketch-maps, add much to the value of the work.

Primer-cyclopædias of modern knowledge.

"The Temple Primers," published by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. in connection with the Messrs. Macmillan, are designed to provide, "in a convenient and accessible form, the information which the usual bulky and high-priced encyclopædias place beyond the easy reach of the average reader." Judging by the promises of the publishers, this series of small books is likely to run into the hundreds of volumes, for nothing less than "a complete and trustworthy Primer-Cyclopædia of modern knowledge" is what we are told to expect. The writers will be the foremost English, French, German, and Italian specialists, and such works are promised as "Modern Chemistry," by Professor Ramsay; "Mediæval French Literature," by M. Gaston Paris; "Educational Methods," by Dr. Rein; and "The Italian Renaissance," by Professor Villari. The volumes, which will be illustrated when found desirable, are exceedingly attractive in form, and are sold at a low price. The following eight numbers have been received by us: "An Introduction to Science," by Dr. Alexander Hill; "A History of Politics," by Professor E. Jenks; "The English Church," by Dean Spence; "Roman History," by Dr. Julius Koch; "Dante," by Mr. E. G. Gardner; "The Civilization of India," by Mr. Romesh C. Dutt; "The Greek Drama," by Mr. L. D. Barnett; and "Ethnology," by Dr. Michael Haberlandt. We wish the projectors of this enterprise every success, for its usefulness is fully attested by the volumes now published, and it is likely to do a great work for the popularization of the latest results of scholarship.

Fragments of old French history.

A considerable amount of curious information of a sort not altogether justly thought to lie outside the province of history is to be found in Mr. Tighe Hopkins's "An Idler in Old France" (Scribner). Clio is commonly too busy with the doings of courts and cabinets, diplomats and soldiers, to pay much attention to the vulgar facts of life — to tell us how men and women ate, drank, dressed, and amused themselves, what were their notions in respect of the toilet and the bath, etc. It is of such and kindred

matters beneath the dignity of conventional history that Mr. Hopkins writes, and he appears to have made a rather close inquisition into the records. There are a baker's dozen of papers in the volume, and these are reprinted from leading English magazines, with such sub-titles as "A New Picture of Old Paris," "The Toilet," "Old Paris at Table," "A French Mediæval Inn," "A Mediæval Pulpit," "The Chase," etc.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Austria, Central Italy, the Rhine, and Switzerland form a group of four new English Baedekers, imported by the Messrs. Scribner. They are revised to date, and include the latest things in hotels, railways, and useful advice for tourists. Every Baedeker now has its cycling section, a feature unknown to the handbooks of a dozen years ago. The "Austria" includes Hungary, Transylvania, Dalmatia, and Bosnia. The latest guide-books for Paris alone are "A Woman's Paris," published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.; "Lee's Standard Guide to Paris," published by Messrs. Laird & Lee; and the "historical guide" prepared by the late Grant Allen, and published by the A. Wessels Co. The latter publishers also issue "London and Londoners," edited by Miss Rosalind Pritchard.

Since Messrs. Maynard, Merrill & Co. abandoned their American edition of Ruskin, with the special prefaces contributed by Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, the work of introducing the volumes still published from time to time by Mr. George Allen has fallen to other American houses. The latest of these volumes, now imported by the Messrs. Scribner, is a new edition of "Giotto and His Works in Padua." The first edition of this book dates from 1854, and was due to the enterprise of the Arundel Society, which issued a series of reproductions of the frescoes in the Arena Chapel, and obtained the services of Mr. Ruskin for the explanatory text by which they were accompanied. The present edition contains some new matter in the form of notes, besides a number of additional plates. The plates are now upward of fifty in number, and are fairly well reproduced. The volume is a beautiful one, and an important addition to the collected series of new editions of Mr. Ruskin's work.

Heer Martinus Nijhoff, the veteran bookseller of the Hague, has compiled a catalogue of the principal works that concern the history of the Netherlands, the whole forming "the real nucleus of Dutch historical literature." The books here described are kept in stock in complete sets, and offered for sale at one thousand dollars to such libraries as may wish to "indulge into the expenses of securing a ready-made collection of the best works on the history of the Netherlands." The list includes 183 numbers, many of them being sets of many volumes each, such as the publications, in 180 volumes, of the Historisch Genootschap.

A second edition, revised and enlarged, of "The Grammar of Science," by Professor Karl Pearson, has just been published in a single stout volume by the Macmillan Co. This critical investigation of the fundamental concepts of science belongs to the general class of books which includes the writings of W. K. Clifford, W. S. Jevons, the late Judge Stallo, and Professor Pierce, and it is one of the most thought-provoking of them all.

NOTES.

"William Gillette in Sherlock Holmes" is the title of an illustrated souvenir pamphlet published by Mr. R. H. Russell.

"The American Salad Book," by Mr. Maximilian de Loup, is a practical and timely new publication of Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co.

A volume on "Bach," by Mr. C. F. Abdy Williams, is published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. in the "Master Musicians" series, edited by Mr. F. J. Crowest.

"American Inventions and Inventors," by Messrs. W. A. Mowry and A. W. Mowry, is an illustrated reading-book for schools, just published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett, & Co.

"Lee's American Automobile Annual for 1900," published by Messrs. Laird & Lee, is a volume whose title is self-explanatory. Dr. Alfred B. Chambers has edited the publication.

Mr. Arthur L. Goodrich has prepared, and the Macmillan Co. have published, a volume of "Topics on Greek and Roman History," which teachers in high schools will find useful in their work.

Volumes IX. and X. of the "Larger Temple Shakespeare" (Macmillan) have just appeared, and carry that admirable edition well along toward completion. Two more volumes remain to be published.

A "First Book of Home Geography and the Earth as a Whole," published by the Macmillan Co., is the joint work of Professors Ralph S. Tarr and F. M. McMurry. It is provided with many illustrations and colored maps.

Mrs. May Alden Ward is the author of "Prophets of the Nineteenth Century," a small volume published by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. It consists of three chapters, devoted respectively to Carlyle, Ruskin, and Count Tolstoy.

A fifth and revised edition of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's critical study of Mr. George Meredith has just been published by Mr. John Lane. The work is made particularly valuable by the addition of a portrait and the inclusion of a bibliography.

"The Mother Tongue" is a work in two volumes, prepared by Professor G. L. Kittredge and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, and published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. It is a text-book in elementary English, designed for primary and grammar school children.

Professor Edward Channing has made "A Short History of the United States for School Use" which is one of the best books of its class, having most of the admirable characteristics of the author's large work upon the same subject. The Macmillan Co. publish the volume.

The American Book Co. publish Scott's "Quentin Durward" in a school edition prepared by Miss Mary Harriott Norris. From the same publishers we have also a volume of "Old Norse Stories," retold for children by Miss Sarah Powers Bradish, and attractively illustrated.

The extensive collection of papers and publications relating to the World's Congresses at Chicago in 1893, made by Mr. C. C. Bonney, President of the Congresses, will hereafter be in the keeping of the Chicago Public Library, where a suitable cabinet has been provided for its permanent safekeeping, and where it will be accessible to the public for reference. It is to be hoped that

the library authorities, in recognition of Mr. Bonney's distinguished services and generous donation, will provide a special catalogue of this unique and invaluable collection of what is the most vital and enduring part of the Columbian Exposition, and that the collection will permanently bear his name.

The forty-third volume of "L'Année Scientifique et Industrielle," a publication founded by Louis Figuier, has just been published by Messrs. Hachette & Co. The volume covers the year 1899, and has been prepared by M. Emile Gautier. Under the head of "Travaux Publics," the Exposition comes in for treatment at some length. The material of the work is classified, and ranges from cosmology to the death-roll of the year.

The National Council of Education offers two prizes (of $200 and $100 respectively) for the best two essays upon each of the following four subjects: the seating, the lighting, the heating, and the ventilation of school buildings. The limit is ten thousand words for each essay, and all manuscripts must be submitted by February of next year. Mr. A. R. Taylor, of Emporia, Kansas, is chairman of the committee in charge, and will furnish particulars of the competition to those interested.

"Orators of Ancient Rome" and "Orators of the Reformation Era," both edited by Messrs. Guy Carleton Lee and Joseph Cullen Ayer, form the second and fourth volumes of "The World's Orators," to be published in ten volumes by the Messrs. Putnam. These handsome tomes, with their portraits and their dignified typographical dress, deserve a place in every library, and we predict that the thousand sets to which this "University Edition" is limited will be speedily taken up by subscribers.

"The International Monthly" offers a series of prizes, called "Teachers' Fellowships," of $150 each, for essays embodying some amount of original research in the following departments: history, philosophy, sociology, comparative religion, literature, fine art, biology, geology, economics, and education. One or more prizes will be awarded in each department. The competition is open to all persons actively engaged in the profession of teaching. For conditions and further particulars application should be made to the Fellowship Editor, Burlington, Vermont.

The resignation of Dr. Henry Wade Rogers from the presidency of the Northwestern University is an event to be deplored in any case, and if, as the public prints hint somewhat broadly, the resignation was forced, and connected in any way with the manly and outspoken attitude of Dr. Rogers toward the present attempt of certain politicians, temporarily in power, to subvert the foundations of the American Republic, it is an event of sinister significance to educational interests in general. If the authorities of the University do not make it clear that this motive had nothing to do with the retirement of Dr. Rogers, they will suffer severely in the opinion of the intelligent public, and the prestige of their institution will have been dealt a blow from which recovery will not soon or easily be made. To Dr. Rogers, upon his departure from the scene of his recent activities, THE DIAL wishes to pay a tribute of respect and admiration for the efficient work that he has done to promote the best interests of the higher education, and for his devotion to ideals that are now being roughly attacked in many quarters.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[*The following list, containing 104 titles, includes books received by* THE DIAL *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Oliver Cromwell, and the Rule of the Puritans in England. By Charles Firth, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 496. "Heroes of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Luther and the German Reformation. By Thomas M. Lindsay, D.D. 12mo, pp. 300. "World's Epoch-Makers." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Wesley and Methodism. By F. J. Snell, M.A. 12mo, pp. 243. "World's Epoch-Makers." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Bach. By C. F. Abdy Williams, M.A. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 223. "The Master Musicians." E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

William Watson Andrews: A Religious Biography. With extracts from his letters and other writings. Prepared by his brother, Samuel J. Andrews. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 280. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

HISTORY.

A History of the University of Pennsylvania, from its Foundation to A. D. 1770. By Thomas Harrison Montgomery. Limited edition; 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 566. George W. Jacobs & Co. $5 *net*.

McLoughlin and Old Oregon: A Chronicle. By Eva Emery Dye. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 381. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

A History of South Africa. By W. Basil Worsfold. Illus., 24mo, pp. 199. "Temple Cyclopædic Primers." Macmillan Co. 40 cts.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

A History of Sanskrit Literature. By Arthur A. Macdonell, M.A. 12mo, pp. 472. "Literatures of the World." D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Ancient Ideals: A Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity. By Henry Osborn Taylor. New edition; in 2 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. $5.

King Alfred's Version of the Consolations of Boethius. Done into Modern English, with an Introduction, by Walter John Sedgefield, Litt.D. 16mo, uncut, pp. 253. Oxford University Press. $1.10 *net*.

Hôtel de Rambouillet and the Précieuses. By Leon H. Vincent. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 123. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The Ethics of Judaism. By M. Lazarus, Ph.D.; trans. from the German by Henrietta Szold. Part I.; 12mo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.

Bride Roses, and Room Forty-Five: Two Farces. By W. D. Howells. Each 24mo. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Each, 50 cts.

Peasant Lore from Gaelic Ireland. Collected by Daniel Deeney. 12mo, uncut, pp. 80. London: David Nutt. Paper.

Prophets of the Nineteenth Century: Carlyle, Ruskin, Tolstoi. By May Alden Ward. With portrait, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 189. Little, Brown, & Co. 75 cts.

The Prince Who Did Not Exist. By Edward Perry Warren. Illus., 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. *net*.

World's Congress Addresses. By Charles Carroll Bonney. 12mo, pp. 88. Open Court Publishing Co. Paper, 15 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The Life of Charlotte Brontë. By Mrs. Gaskell. "Haworth" edition, with Introduction and Notes by Clement K. Shorter. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 670. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

The French Revolution. By Thomas Carlyle. In 2 vols., large 8vo, uncut. "Library of English Classics." Macmillan Co. $3.

Illustrated English Poems. Edited by Ernest Rhys. First vols.: John Gilpin, by William Cowper, illus. in photogravure by Chas. E. Brock; The Sensitive Plant, by Percy Bysshe Shelley, illus. in photogravure by Laurence Housman. Each 8vo, gilt top. E. P. Dutton & Co. Per vol., $1.50.

Novels and Stories of Frank R. Stockton, "Shenandoah" edition. New vols.: The Great Stone of Sardis, and The Water-Devil (Vol. XI.), and The Girl at Cobhurst (Vol. XII.). Each with frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

The Iliad of Homer. Done into English Prose by Andrew Lang, M.A., Walter Leaf, Litt.D., and Ernest Myers, M.A. Revised edition, 12mo, pp. 507. Macmillan Co. 80 cts. *net.*

The Odyssey of Homer. Done into English verse by S. H. Butcher, M.A., and A. Lang, M.A. New edition; 12mo, pp. 428. Macmillan Co. 80 cts. *net.*

Temple Classics. Edited by Israel Gollancz, M.A. New vols.: The Citizen of the World, by Oliver Goldsmith, in 2 vols.; The Golden Legend, or Lives of the Saints, as Englished by William Caxton, Vols. I. and II.; Poems, Narrative, Elegiac, and Lyric, by Matthew Arnold; Silex Scintillans, or Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations, by Henry Vaughan. Each with frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 50 cts.

FICTION.

Fruitfulness (Fécondité). By Emile Zola; trans. and edited by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 487. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Voices in the Night: A Chromatic Fantasia. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 418. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Bath Comedy. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 298. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Isle of the Winds: An Adventurous Romance. By S. R. Crockett. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 446. Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.50.

The Knights of the Cross. By Henryk Sienkiewicz; authorized unabridged translation from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Second half; with portrait, 12mo, pp. 352. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.

From Sand Hill to Pine. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 327. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Green Flag, and Other Stories of War and Sport. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, uncut, pp. 384. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Love in a Cloud: A Comedy in Filigree. By Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 291. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Baron's Sons: A Romance of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. By Dr. Maurus Jókai; trans. from the Hungarian by Percy Favor Bicknell. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 343. L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A Dream of a Throne: The Story of a Mexican Revolt. By Charles Fleming Embree. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 464. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.50.

The Seafarers: A Modern Romance. By John Bloundelle-Burton. 12mo, pp. 310. D. Appleton & Co. $1.; paper, 50 cts.

As the Light Led. By James Newton Baskett. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 392. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Black Terror: A Romance of Russia. By John K. Leys. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 340. L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

The West End. By Percy White. 12mo, pp. 405. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Passing of Thomas, and Other Stories. By Thomas A. Janvier. Illus., 12mo, pp. 181. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Babes in the Bush. By Rolf Boldrewood. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 420. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Song of the Sword: A Romance of 1796. By Leo Ditrichstein. Illus., 12mo, pp. 286. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

At the Court of the King. By G. Hembert Wesley. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 283. L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

The Black Homer of Jimtown. By Ed. Mott. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. $1.25.

White Butterflies, and Other Stories. By Kate Upson Clark. 12mo, uncut, pp. 283. J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.25.

The Head of Pasht. By Willis Boyd Allen. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 346. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Pursuit of Camilla. By Clementina Black. 12mo, pp. 282. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.; paper, 50 cts.

Stanford Stories: Tales of a Young University. By Charles K. Field and Will H. Irwin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 281. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

The Elusive Hildegarde. By H. R. Martin. 12mo, pp. 338. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Daniel Whyte: An Unfinished Biography. By A. J. Dawson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 341. Brentano's. $1.25.

Congressman Hardie: A Born Democrat. By Courtney Wellington. 12mo, pp. 240. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

Bishop Pendle; or, The Bishop's Secret. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 324. Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.

The Things that Count. By Elizabeth Knight Tompkins. 12mo, pp. 283. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.; paper, 50 cts.

Matthew Doyle. By Will Garland. 12mo, pp. 282. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

Memory Street: A Story of Life. By Martha Baker Dunn. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 312. L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

The Boarder of Argyle Place. By George Toile. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 241. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A Triple Flirtation. By L. M. Elsbemus. Illus., 12mo, pp. 260. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

Doings in Derryville. By Lewis V. Price. 12mo, pp. 212. United Society of Christian Endeavor.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Highways and Byways in Normandy. By Percy Dearmer, M.A.; illus. by Joseph Pennell. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 368. Macmillan Co. $2.

Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome. By M. A. R. Tuker and Hope Malleson. Parts III. and IV. in one volume. Illus., 12mo, pp. 580. Macmillan Co. $2.75.

Things I Have Seen in War. By Irving Montagu. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 311. A. Wessels Co. $1.50.

Going Abroad? Some Advice. By Robert Luce. 16mo, pp. 271. Boston: Robert and Linn Luce. $1.

Paris and the Exposition: Original Photographs and Sketches. Described by Max Maury. 12mo. Laird & Lee. 75 cts.; paper, 50 cts.

Exhibition Paris, 1900: A Practical Guide. Illus., 12mo, pp. 300. F. A. Stokes Co. Paper, 50 cts.

BOOKS RELATING TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

London to Ladysmith *via* Pretoria. By Winston Spencer Churchill. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 496. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.50.

The Relief of Ladysmith. By John Black Atkins. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 320. L. C. Page & Co.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Light of Day: Religious Discussions and Criticisms from the Naturalist's Point of of View. By John Burroughs. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 224. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A Critical History of the Evolution of Trinitarianism, and its Outcome in the New Christology. By Levi Leonard Paine. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 387. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Evolution and Theology, and Other Essays. By Otto Pfleiderer, D.D.; edited by Orello Cone. 12mo, uncut, pp. 306. Macmillan Co. $2.

The Christian Conception of Holiness. By E. H. Askwith, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 258. Macmillan Co. $1.75.

The Apostles' Creed: An Analysis of its Clauses, with Reference to their Credibility. By Archibald Hopkins. 12mo, pp. 207. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Pro Christo et Ecclesia. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 189. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Crucifixion: A Narrative of Jesus' Last Week on Earth, Founded on the Oberammergau Passion Play. By William T. Stead. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 225. Chicago: Davis & Company.

Popular Misconceptions as to Christian Faith and Life. By Rev. Frank T. Lee. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 261. The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.

Deeper Yet: Meditations for the Quiet Hour. By Clarence E. Eberman; with Preface by Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 125. United Society of Christian Endeavor.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL STUDIES.

An Outline of Political Growth in the Nineteenth Century. By Edmund Hamilton Sears, A.M. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 616. Macmillan Co. $3. *net.*

The Distribution of Wealth: A Theory of Wages, Interest, and Profits. By John Bates Clark. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 445. Macmillan Co. $3. *net.*

World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century. As influenced by the Oriental situation. By Paul S. Reinsch, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 366. "Citizen's Library." Macmillan Co. $1.25 *net.*

Outlines of Economics. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 432. "The Citizen's Library." Macmillan Co. $1.25 *net.*

Introduction to Public Finance. By Carl C. Plehn, Ph.D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 384. Macmillan Co. $1.60 *net.*

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them: A Popular Study of their Habits and Peculiarities. By Harriet L. Keeler. Illus., 12mo, pp. 533. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. *net.*

Bird Studies with a Camera. With introductory chapters on the outfit and methods of the bird photographer. By Frank M. Chapman. Illus. with photographs from nature by the author, 12mo, pp. 218. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Nature's Calendar: A Guide and Record for Outdoor Observations in Natural History. By Ernest Ingersoll. Illus., 8vo, pp. 270. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

How to Know the Wild Flowers: A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of Our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. New edition, with colored plates; 12mo, pp. 346. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. *net.*

Bird Notes Afield: A Series of Essays on the Birds of California. By Charles A. Keeler. 12mo, pp. 353. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard. $1.50 *net.*

Biological Lectures from the Marine Biological Laboratory of Woods Holl, 1899. Large 8vo, pp. 282. Ginn & Co. $2.65 *net.*

REFERENCE.

The International Year Book: A Compendium of the World's Progress during the Year 1899. Edited by Frank Moore Colby, M.A., and Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D. Illus., 4to, pp. 887. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Cuban-American Tratado Analítico y Clave: De Vocalización y Pronunciación del Idioma Inglés. Por Lorenzo A. Ruiz, A.B. 8vo, pp. 288. J. B. Lippincott Co.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Handbooks to the Great Public Schools. First vols.: Rugby, by H. C. Bradby, B.A.; Charterhouse, by A. H. Tod, M.A. Each illus., 12mo, gilt top. Macmillan Co. Per vol., $1.50.

Education of the Young in the Republic of Plato. Trans. and edited by Bernard Bosanquet, M.A. 12mo, pp. 198. Macmillan Co. 70 cts. *net.*

A History of English Literature. By F. V. N. Painter, A.M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 697. Sibley & Ducker.

Elements of Algebra. By Wooster Woodruff Beman and David Eugene Smith. 12mo, pp. 430. Ginn & Co.

The Mother Tongue: Lessons in Speaking, Reading, and Writing English. By Sarah Louise Arnold and George Lyman Kittredge. In 2 books; each illus., 12mo. Ginn & Co. Book I., 55 cts.; Book II., 70 cts.

Dahn's Ein Kampf um Rom. Edited by Carla Wenckebach. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 220. D. C. Heath & Co. 70 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Care of the Child in Health. By Nathan Oppenheim, A.B. 12mo, uncut, pp. 308. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

The Integrity of Christian Science. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 151. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The American Salad Book. By Maximilian de Loup. 12mo, pp. 140. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

Glutton or Epicure. By Horace Fletcher. 16mo, uncut, pp. 200. H. S. Stone & Co.

"A DEVOUT BLUEBEARD."

This is a powerful work by "Marie Graham," and a truthful satire on the snobbery of the day. A fascinating sketch of the early history of Chicago. The chief character is so well portrayed that few will fail to recognize him. It abounds in naturalness and witticisms. Price, One Dollar. May be ordered through any bookseller, or from the publishers, THE ABBEY PRESS, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE TALMUD IN ENGLISH. 8 volumes of "Festivals" and one, "Ethics of Judaism," on sale. "Jurisprudence" in press. $3.00 per volume. Particulars from NEW TALMUD PUB'G CO., 1332 5th Avenue, New York.

THE LIBERAL RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF AMERICA

The New World

FOR JUNE.

Three important articles in this Number are:

The Deeper Issue in the Ritualistic Controversy in the Church of England.

K. C. ANDERSON.

Religion and the Larger Universe.

JAMES T. BIXBY.

The Teaching of Jesus Concerning the Rich.

FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

$3.00 a Year. Single Number, 75 cents.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

THE OPEN COURT MATHEMATICAL SERIES.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS.

An authorized translation of Dr. Karl Fink's "Geschichte der Elementar-Mathematik." By W. W. Beman, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan, and David Eugene Smith, Principal of the State Normal School, at Brockport, N. Y. With Biographical Notes and Full Index. Price, cloth, $1.50. *Just published.*

This work is not a book of anecdotes, nor one of biography; it is a clear and brief statement of the *facts* of mathematical history, genetically and logically presented.

LECTURES ON ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS.

By Joseph Louis LaGrange. With photogravure portrait of the author. Translated from the French by Thomas J. McCormack. Price, cloth, $1.00.

ON THE STUDY AND DIFFICULTIES OF MATHEMATICS.

By Augustus DeMorgan. New Reprint Edition, with Notes. Cloth, $1.25.

ELEMENTARY ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS

By Augustus DeMorgan. New Reprint Edition. Cloth, $1.00.

MATHEMATICAL ESSAYS AND RECREATIONS

By Prof. H. Schubert, of Hamburg. 37 cuts. Cloth, 75c.

This series is uniformly bound in red cloth, printed on good paper, and supplied to one address, postpaid, for $5.00.

The Open Court Publishing Co.,

324 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE BATH COMEDY

A NOVEL

By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE, Authors of "The Pride of Jennico," etc.

The scene of the story is the fashionable resort of the Spa of Bath, and the time, the second half of the eighteenth century. Mistress Kitty Bellairs, widow, reigning belle and prettiest woman in Bath, finds her friend, Lady Standish, the newly wedded wife of Sir Jasper, in tears, because of her husband's indifference and neglect. "Make him jealous," says the vivacious Kitty, and Lady Standish does so with some exciting and unexpected results. These are told by the authors in a style so witty and polished that they recall to the mind of the reader the greatest masterpiece in this field.

Mr. Castle has written an interesting preface to "The Bath Comedy," in which he touches on some of the striking characteristics of the story, and has something to say "about the aspects and history of the quaint grey-stoned city of palatial squares and crescents nestling at the bottom of the valley of the tortuous Avon."

Extraordinary care has been taken in the typography and other details of the manufacture of "The Bath Comedy." The cover used on the book was indicated by Mr. Castle himself, who wished the dress of his book to be in keeping with the 18th Century elegance of Bath in its palmy days.

Size, 4¼ x 7½ inches, cloth, 315 pages, $1.50.

AN OPERA AND LADY GRASMERE

By ALBERT KINROSS

A charming love story, fresh and unhackneyed. The hero is a young composer who has been working incessantly for three years on an opera. A friend visiting London persuades him to spend the evening with him, and on their way home, in a spirit of bravado, they go uninvited to a masked ball at a fashionable house, where Lady Grasmere comes upon the scene. This glimpse of fashionable life stirs the young musician, and from that time on he determines to give up his work, drop the opera, and become a man of fashion. Of this life, and of his relations with Lady Grasmere, the story treats.

Mr. Kinross's style is bright and witty, and there is an originality about the story that makes it fascinating reading.

"*Piquant, lively, exciting, altogether charming.*"—*Bradford* (England) *Observer*.

"*A brilliantly written book, coruscating with wit and begemmed with epigram.*"—*Western Mercury* (Plymouth, Eng.)

Size, 4¾ x 7½ inches, cloth, $1.25.

FOUR YEARS, NINE

By BART MYNDERSE

A most original and powerful work. A series of stories of prison life, which are incomparable for their wit, strength, and occasional pathos. They are a perfect picture of life behind the bars. Nothing more striking or fresh could be conceived. The most prominent note in these stories is their humor, but there is a pathetic touch occasionally that is very effective. 12mo, cloth, with appropriate cover, $1.50.

FROM DOOR TO DOOR

By BERNARD CAPES

A strong series of short stories by the author of "Our Lady of Darkness." Several of the stories are printed here for the first time, although many have appeared in the leading periodicals. Mr. Capes has divided them into four classes, which he designates as "Fantasies," "Romances," "Whimsies," and "Levities." As this classification would indicate, there is a variety about the stories that adds materially to the charm of the book.

Size, 4¾ x 7½ inches, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

A GUIDE TO THE TREES

By ALICE LOUNSBERRY

Illustrated by Mrs. Ellis Rowan

SIXTY-FOUR beautiful full-page COLORED plates, 100 full-page black and white plates, 64 engravings of complete trees, and 55 diagrams, etc. The only popular work with colored plates of trees. Contains descriptions of *nearly 200 trees* and a number of shrubs. A handy companion in the woods, fields, and roads.

Size, 5⅛ x 7⅞ inches. Cover design by F. Berkeley Smith. Cloth, $2.50 *net*. Field Edition, full leather, gilt edges, $3.50 *net*.

A MASTER OF CRAFT

By W. W. JACOBS

A new novel by this delightful humorist. The hero, Captain Flower, is the captain of a coasting vessel of the kind made famous by Mr. Jacobs in "Many Cargoes" and "More Cargoes." The Captain confesses to having a great fascination for women, and when the story opens he is engaged to three of them, and in one case under an assumed name.

Size, 4¾ x 7½ inches, cloth, $1.50.

TOWARDS PRETORIA

By JULIAN RALPH

The famous American Correspondent of *The London Daily Mail*. A Record of the War between the Briton and Boer to the Relief of Kimberley. With a summary of subsequent events to the Hoisting of the British flag at Bloemfontein. With historical Foreword, Appendices, and Map.

"*It is no part of our business to arrange the war correspondents in order of merit, but if it were we should certainly consider the question of placing Mr. Julian Ralph, who writes 'Towards Pretoria,' at the top of the list. He writes better than do the war correspondents of an older generation, and succeeds in giving the impression of a real man describing a real thing that he has seen, instead of that of an ungrammatical rhetorician piling up the agony.*

"*Of the operation of Lord Methuen's column which he accompanied, there has appeared no more vivid and acceptable account than his. . . . Mr. Ralph's is distinctly one of the war books to be read.*"—*Literature* (London).

Size, 5 x 7½ inches, 328 pages, $1.50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR SENT POSTPAID.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY, 5 & 7 East 16th St., New York

KLIPS SAMPLE AND CIRCULARS, TEN CENTS. H. H. BALLARD, 433 Pittsfield, Mass.

JAPANESE ART NOVELTIES Imported direct from Japan by HENRY ARDEN, No. 38 West Twenty-Second Street, New York City. Calendars, Cards, Embroideries, Robes, Pajamas, Cushion and Table Covers, Cut Velvet Pictures, Bronzes.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call and see our 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, Birmingham, England.

Systematic Benevolence. By D. Stuart Dodge, D.D. *Paper, 15 cents.* BONNELL, SILVER & CO., 24 West 22d Street, New York City.

BOOK HUNTING EXCLUSIVELY. *CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.* Address H. H. TIMBY, Box 927. Conneaut, Ohio.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK.

PRICE, $1.00.

About My Father's Business.

"From our way of thinking it is far superior in its influence to Mr. Sheldon's 'In His Steps.'"—*Christian Tribune.*

"This is one of the most curious outputs of the press for many a day; the treatment of the theme is distinctly original."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"No one who once takes it up is likely to lay it down unread. It is a great deal more absorbing than anything we have had from the Crocketts and Cranes of modern fiction."—*Pittsburg Times.*

THE MERSHON CO., Publishers,
136 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BRUSH AND PENCIL:

An Illustrated Magazine of the Arts and Crafts.

BRUSH AND PENCIL for the coming year will continue to devote its pages to distinctively AMERICAN ART interests. It is the authoritative publication in this country, and stands for the best element in Art and Handicraft. Especial attention will be given in 1900 to the department of practical and personal craftship, book-binding, furniture-making, etc., and the reviews of American exhibitions will be carefully reported and illustrated by the best critics.

The appearance of the Magazine will be improved in the character and reproductions of illustrations, and the plates in color and photogravure will be a feature of the year.

Subscription price . . . . . $2.50 per Year.
Single Number . . . . . 25 Cents.

Send for Sample Copy.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS PUBLISHING CO.,
215 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AND IN PRESS

IN MEMORIAM—By Alfred Lord Tennyson—With 140 Rubricated Initials by Blanche McManus. Old Style Antique. Boards. Small 4to. $3.00 *net.*

STEVENSONIANA—Literary and Pictorial Miscellany Concerning R. L. S. Small 4to, uncut. Illustrated. In 12 parts. $2.50 *net.*

THE BOOK OF OMAR AND RUBAIYAT—A Miscellany of Reprints of especial interest to the Omar cult. 8vo. Illustrated. In 4 parts; the series, $1.75.

THE AVON OF SHAKSPERE—By Charles Theodre. With 6 Illustrations in color by Blanche McManus. 12mo. Antique. Boards. $1.25.

M. F. MANSFIELD : : PUBLISHER
14 West Twenty-second St., New York

MSS. SOLD FOR AUTHORS ON COMMISSION. *Send postal to* JOHN RUSSELL DAVIDSON, 1123 Broadway, New York.

WE BUY manuscripts of interesting and wholesome works. Liberal terms made to DODGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, **AUTHORS.** No. 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Fowler & Wells Co., 27 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
The American Institute of Phrenology.
The next session commences Wednesday, September 5, 1900.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

First Editions of Dickens, Thackeray and Lever.

C. J. PRICE,
Importer of Foreign Books,
1004 Walnut St., - Philadelphia, Pa.,
Has just issued a new catalogue of first editions of the above authors, at very reasonable prices. Sent gratis to any address on request. A select list of importations of choice and rare English and French Books issued monthly.

LIBRARIES.

We solicit correspondence with book-buyers for private and other Libraries, and desire to submit figures on proposed lists. Our recently revised topically arranged Library List (mailed gratis on application) will be found useful by those selecting titles.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,
Wholesale Books, 5 & 7 East 16th St., New York.

BRENTANO'S
BOOKS BY MAIL — MONTHLY BULLETIN FREE
AT POPULAR PRICES
218 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SCARCE BOOKS

Americana, Civil War, Drama, Byroniana, Poeana, Napoleoniana, Literature, History, Biography, etc.

Special lists on above subjects sent to actual buyers.

ALSO

AUTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS for sale.

Say what you want.

AMERICAN PRESS CO., Baltimore, Md.

FREDERIC REMINGTON
Platinum Prints of Paintings for Framing.
$3.00 $4.00 $10.00 $25.00
Description on application.
R. H. RUSSELL
3 West 29th St., NEW YORK CITY

OLD AND RARE BOOKS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Catalogues Sent on Application.
FALKENAU'S BOOK STORE, No. 167 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

First Editions of the Old Standard Authors and of the New.

WALTER M. HILL,
BOOKSELLER and IMPORTER,
831-33 Marshall Field Bldg.,
31 Washington Street, CHICAGO.
Choice lot of rare books on hand, including Kelmscott and Vale Press Books, First Editions, Books illustrated by Cruikshank, etc.
Send for Catalogue, just ready.

Rare and Uncommon BOOKS.

My Catalogues are FREE for the asking.
F. M. MORRIS, The Book Shop,
171 Madison Street, . . . CHICAGO, ILL.

OLD BOOKS. OLD MAGAZINES.

CATALOGUE FREE. Lowest prices on New Books. Antiquarian Book Store, 43 E. Van Buren St., between State & Wabash, CHICAGO.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.
WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.
Before buying BOOKS, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

The Humboldt Library of Science is the only publication of its kind — the only one containing popular scientific works at low prices. It contains only works of acknowledged excellence by authors in the first rank in the world of science. In this series are well represented the writings of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall, Proctor, and other leaders of thought. *Catalogues free;* or sample vol., 15 cts.
THE HUMBOLDT LIBRARY, 64 Fifth Ave., New York.

SELLING 1500 A DAY.
ADRIENNE DE PORTALIS.
By ARCHIBALD CLAVERING GUNTER,
Author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," etc. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 50c.
Send for our catalogue of the most successful novels ever published.
THE HOME PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 3 East Fourteenth Street . . . NEW YORK CITY.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH IN SCHOOL. In three Parts. By L. C. BONAME, 258 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. A carefully graded course, meeting requirements for entrance examination at college. Practice in conversation and thorough drill in Pronunciation and Grammar. A most practical and interesting series.

MADAME LAMBELLE.
By Gustave Toudouze. *Ouvrage Couronné par l'Académie Française. No. 24 Roman Choisi.* 12mo, paper, 60 cents postpaid.
This is the latest volume in the series now so well known in America and so favored because each story is carefully chosen with a view toward supplying the best and purest literature to the student and general reader of French. It is uniform in style with the previous numbers, being printed in large, clear type on good paper.
"That French writers often display a rare tenderness in the portrayal of two especial characters, the child and the servant, is shown again in 'Madame Lambelle,' with all the grace and charm of Gustave Toudouze's own style."—*The Living Age* (Boston).
WM. R. JENKINS, 851 6th Ave., New York.

NOW READY. A NEW
PHYSICS FOR SCHOOLS.
BY
Charles Burton Thwing, Ph.D., Knox College.
Correspondence with Science Teachers earnestly solicited.
Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., Publishers,
BOSTON, MASS.

Williams, Barker & Severn Co.,
178 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.
BOOK AUCTION
On Monday and Tuesday, June 25 and 26.
A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF
750 Numbers
NEW AND OLD BOOKS
MANY RARE, SCARCE, AND VALUABLE BOOKS NOT FOUND IN REGULAR SALES.
For catalogues address
WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.,
178 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

15,000 for Distribution!
KINDLY ASK FOR
Moravian Sugar Cake
(Kaffee Kuchen) Recipe.
YOU WILL ENJOY IT IN YOUR HOME.
SUSACUAC CO., Bethlehem, Penn.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
FOR GENERAL WRITING, Nos. 404, 332, 604 E. F., 601 E. F., 1044
FOR FINE WRITING, Nos. 303 and 170 (Ladies' Pen), No. 1.
FOR SCHOOL USE, Nos. 404, 303, 604 E. F., 1047, and
FOR VERTICAL WRITING, 1045, 1046, 1065, 1066, 1067.
FOR ARTISTIC USE in fine drawings, Nos. 659 (Crow Quill), 290, 291, 837, 850, and 1000.
Other Styles to suit all hands. Gold Medals at Paris Exposition, 1878 and 1889, and the Award at Chicago, 1893.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 John Street, New York.

GASOLINE VAPOR LAUNCHES
No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely safe.
SEND FIVE CENTS IN STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE.
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO.
ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

STEEL PICKET LAWN FENCE.
Poultry, Field and Hog Fence, with or without Bottom Cable Barbed.
STEEL WALK AND DRIVE GATES AND POSTS
UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE CO.
ELECTROTYPERS
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS
Nos. 149-155 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO

TRAVEL TO THE YOUNGER SORT IS A PART OF EDUCATION; TO THE OLDER, A PART OF EXPERIENCE.—Bacon.

National Educational Association,

Charleston, S. C., July 7 to 13.

The famous old city will extend its broadest hospitality.
The railroads announce low rates.
This convention by the seaside is going to be the greatest ever held.

One Fare Round Trip (Plus $2.00) From all Northern points, via Cincinnati and the

QUEEN & CRESCENT

ROUTE. FULL STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES, CHOICE OF ROUTES, AND THE BEST SERVICE THAT IS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. TICKETS ARE GOOD TILL SEPTEMBER 1 FOR THE RETURN JOURNEY.

Write for free literature concerning Charleston, and the way to get there, including literature descriptive of Chickamauga battlefield, Asheville and the "Land of the Sky," etc. W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

W. A. BECKLER, Northern Passenger Agt., 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FINE ARTS BUILDING

(Founded by Studebaker Brothers)

CHARLES C. CURTISS, DIRECTOR.

Nos. 203-205 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

For the accommodation of Artistic, Literary, and Educational interests exclusively.

NOW OCCUPIED IN PART BY

The Caxton Club, The Chicago Woman's Club, The Fortnightly Club, The Amateur Musical Club, The University of Chicago Teachers' College and Trustees' Rooms, The Central Art Association, etc.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets

2ND YEAR **CASTLE SQUARE** OPERA COMPANY

PRODUCTIONS ALWAYS **IN ENGLISH**

June 18 — THE MASCOT

June 25 — BOCCACCIO

A TELEPHONE IN THE HOME

Assures protection to the family day and night, connecting as it does with police and fire departments, physicians, and drug stores.

Do Your Marketing by Telephone.

A telephone in the home costs

16 Cents per Day and up.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO.,
Contract Dept., 203 Washington Street.

Cassell & Company, Limited, New Publications

Personal Recollections.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. 288 pages; size, 5 x 7½ inches; cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards has been an Editor, Playwright, "War Special" and Foreign Correspondent, and his various vocations have naturally brought him into contact with many notable and interesting persons. Of these he tells numerous delightful stories. In addition, Mr. Edwards is one of the most experienced and renowned of English writers upon music, and his work has many entertaining pages devoted to noted musicians. The volume is as varied in matter as it is vivacious in manner. No "diner out" can afford to be without this book.

NEW EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED TO DATE.

The Story of the Heavens.

By SIR ROBERT STAWELL BALL, LL.D., D.Sc., Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge. With 24 Colored Plates and numerous Illustrations; nearly 600 pages, size, 6 x 9½; cloth, $3.50.

"A wondrous story leading us to contemplate the grand phenomena in nature and the great achievements of human genius. An entertaining story in simple language of the glorious bodies which adorn our skies."

A Course of Landscape Painting in Water-Colors.

By J. MACWHIRTER, R.A. 23 Colored Plates, $2.50.

Mr. MacWhirter, R.A., is, without doubt, one of the most eminent living painters of landscapes. The book he has prepared is an exposition of his methods of study and work, illustrated by most beautiful examples of his paintings in water-color. It will meet with a wide appreciation, being most helpful to students, and the charm of its reproductions will commend it to all lovers of art.

A NEW BOOK OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

A White Woman in Central Africa.

A Record of a Journey Taken Alone by a Lady Across Africa.

By HELEN CADDICK. 16 illustrations; cloth, $1.25.

"There is undeniable fascination in the pages of this serenely complacent record of a pleasure trip. . . . It is her independent manner of accomplishing this expedition that imparts a special charm and novelty to her narrative."

The Coming of the Kilogram;

Or, The Battle of the Standards.

By H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P. Illustrated; 166 pages; size, 5 x 7½; cloth, $1.00.

This book is not intended as a manual of instruction in the use of the metric weights and measures. It is a simple and complete explanation of the Metric System, the object and aim being to make Americans and Englishmen realize the position in which they stand in the competition of the civilized world, and to show them exactly what they are risking by clinging to their present system of weights and measures.

Royal Academy Pictures, 1900.

NOW READY.

Published in Five Parts, 40 cents each; also one volume, cloth, gilt edges, $3.00.

This work is an authoritative, comprehensive, and worthy record of the Royal Academy, and this year's issue will fully sustain its reputation.

Intending purchasers would do well to order the whole of the Five Parts at the same time, as they quickly run out of print.

"It is really a beautiful work of art. The scale upon which the pictures are produced, and the manner in which they are brought out on fine-art paper, give a vivid idea of the originals."—*Morning.*

"It is not too much to say that the highest artistic results have been attained."—*Christian World.*

With Dante in Paradise.

Readings from the "Paradiso."

By ROSE E. SELFE, author of "How Dante Climbed the Mountain." With 6 full-page Illustrations, 75c.

In this work the author attempts to present in a simple form some of the many lessons contained in Dante's "Paradiso," as this third and, in the opinion of most Dante students and scholars, greatest Cantica of the Divine Comedy is much less generally known than the two other parts. In view of the fact that this author's previous work, "How Dante Climbed the Mountain," has passed through five editions, this book should find a wide circle of readers.

Cassell's Guide to Paris.

With numerous Illustrations and Map; about 200 pages; cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

An entirely new and original work prepared expressly for the use of tourists to the Paris Exposition.

An outlay of fifty cents on this work is likely to save the tourist many dollars. The immense amount of useful, practical information which the Guide contains will not only render it a delightful and helpful companion, but enable its possessor to save time and money, to see the greatest number of sights in the most convenient manner, and to spend the time more agreeably and profitably than would otherwise be possible.

Cassell's Guide to London.

Profusely illustrated. New and Revised Edition; cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

"CASSELL'S GUIDE TO LONDON" has been brought thoroughly up-to-date, and will be found invaluable to visitors to the metropolis. It contains: "Where to Stay, and How to Live in London," "How to Get About London," "A Week in London," "The Diversions of London," "Streets and Sights of London," "Up and Down the Thames," "London as it Was and Is," etc.

Cassell's Pictorial Guide to the Clyde.

For Tourists to Scotland. With 11 Colored Plates, including Map, 25 cents.

These books are for sale by all Booksellers, or they will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

Cassell & Company, Limited, 7 & 9 West Eighteenth Street, New York

LONDON PARIS MELBOURNE

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BLDG., CHICAGO.